

# National Organization—1922

## Legionnaires in War to End "Closed Door" Policy in Southland

*Chicago Defender 10/16/22*

Armed with cudgels of documentary evidence the George L. Giles post of the American Legion has set out ready to grapple with the beast of discrimination in the ranks of the legion as practiced by the state departments in the South, particularly Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The first determined assault upon the hitherto adamant stand of Race-hating Southern ex-service men is to be made at the forthcoming national convention of the American Legion in New Orleans.

George L. Giles post is located in Chicago, is made up of members of the famous "Fighting Eighth" and is commanded by Lieut. Earl B. Dickerson, prominent young attorney of the city. It will lead the fight at New Orleans and has gone about to enlist the solid backing of the entire Illinois delegation.

### Evils Outlined

A strong letter has been issued, outlining the evils that exist in the South, saying, "The George L. Giles post at this time wishes to call your (every Illinois delegate) attention to a condition which now exists in a certain section of this country with reference to the admission of Colored men to membership in the American Legion, with a view to requesting that you use your best endeavors at the national convention to see that said condition shall be eradicated so as to allow all men who served in the late war and who were honorably discharged, the privilege of membership in the legion."

It is then pointed out that, "In the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and several other Southern states groups of 15 or more Colored ex-service men have at various times applied to the state departments of their respective states for a charter for a post of the American Legion and as often as the applications for charters have been made so often have they been refused. This is particularly true of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. In no case is the question raised as to the eligibility of the applicants, but the wilful refusal of a charter is obviously due to the fact that the said applicants happen to be Colored."

### Give Better Evidence

Attention is called by the Giles legionnaires to a set of resolutions which they hold, if supported and passed at the national convention, will destroy the evils complained of in the South. Copies of letters from men in the South who have sought to get charters for posts and either have been refused or ignored, are included in the correspondence addressed to the Illinois delegates.

Aaron A. B. Chatters sought to get a charter for a post in New Orleans, but after several futile attempts was forced to send the following message to the Charles Young post in New York city: "I have made several attempts to get a charter for a post of the American legion and have been flatly refused without any reason on one occasion and on another was sent a letter to discuss the question after I had made several appeals to the national headquarters, but without result. I was simply informed that the state organization disapproved issuing a charter, to a Colored post."

Illinois legionnaires who are delegates to the national convention are asked to seek aggressively to remedy the situation by either working for the passage of a resolution designed at it or working for an amendment to the national constitution of the legion.

Commanders of every post in Illinois have been asked to place the resolutions before their organizations prior to the New Orleans meeting.

## THE UNITED STATES OF GUINEA

Editor of The Negro World:

Dear Sir—Please grant a small space in your valuable columns to express certain feelings now existent in West Africa, especially on the Gold Coast. Such feelings came about through reading of The Negro World. (When I say West Africa I mean especially British West Africa.) At present there is almost a universal tendency of Garveyism prevalent, though without the slightest demonstration, and that is owing to the great force of the British Government, the Criminal Code and "Chamberlain's" white man's prestige.

Much blame may be attached to the backward state of the Negro in West Africa. I say so advisedly, as it is an accepted fact that the Negroes of America and the West Indies originally came from West Africa, and if they were fairly advanced today they would take over a government of their own. The reason for the difference is obvious—environment. The desire of a Free and Redeemed Africa is the byword of almost every second person you may meet, and the name of the

Hon. Marcus Garvey forms a sort of prayer on every lip, and the advent of the Black Star Line.

We have many men of education who may be willing to assist in putting over the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, as in the majority of cases we have been taught what is real manliness, race pride and race consciousness.

**Anglomania**—Before the Hon. Marcus Garvey came on the scene of universal Negro affairs it was the general feeling of the average West African to ape the Englishman, irrespective of consequences, especially in Gold Coast. And his reason was simply based on the ground of never being able to shake off the yoke of the European. Therefore, it would be better that he allow his daughter to be friendly with the white man, from which an issue would come who might be less segregated than he. And even up to this moment of writing the segregated area of Acera could not be trespassed by a native, as his presence on the grounds would be a menace to the health of the occupants. Meanwhile, his own dear sister who lives in the same affected area or house or compound with him, is the bed companion of the said occupant of the segregated area, and such a procedure is upheld by law. Howbeit, conditions, though outwardly the same, the realization of a probable freedom as taught by the U. N. I. A. makes a very great difference even among the heathen and illiterate. Mr. Garvey has opened a new chapter in the life of the Negro, for which work he shall not only be blessed, but his name shall be immortalized.

**A Leader**—In the same manner Rev. Eason was appointed the American leader. It would be essential that some one be appointed at this convention as leader of the West African Negroes and the program of the U. N. I. A. propounded and assimilated throughout the length and breadth of West Africa. A great Negro nation will be the alternative and the word "native" will no more be misapplied. Though we are aware of the uphill game in putting over the program of the U. N. I. A., the emancipation of Africa and Africa for the Africans, we are positive that to prepare the minds of the people as to the consequences of freedom and the necessity of organization and the means of alleviating the present sufferings, the work would be made easier and the necessary preparation begun for such a change.

Little has been done in the way of co-operation by West Africa. Not that the work of the Hon. Marcus Garvey and the program of the U. N. I. A. is not understood, but the right step in

the right way has not been taken.

1. Which is the Negro Homeland—America or Africa?
2. Are not all Negroes invited to buy shares in the Black Star Line?
3. Is not the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation registered in America?
4. Are not these ships intended to do trade with Africa?
5. Why should not offices of the Black Star Line be established in West Africa?
6. Is not the redemption of Africa the object?

If these questions are not insignificant, some immediate move in that direction should be taken, so that when the sudden clash comes there may be no fumbling and perhaps an unnecessary amount of killing among ourselves.

Conditions in West Africa are far from being alike to those in America, and to think of Africa from an American viewpoint is erroneous. Meanwhile we are 100 per cent. in agreement with our notable Leader and Provisional President. Casually reading Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Genoa, and the almost inevitable conflict throughout Europe, and doubtlessly the whole world; the feeling in India over Gandhi's imprisonment; Ireland's present state of mind; the dissatisfaction in East Africa; the unexpected Russo-German pact; the fiasco of the League of Nations; the doubts in Canada and Australia; the sentiments in France and Italy; the displeasure even in England and Scotland; conditions in Turkey, and general disaffection throughout Europe, together with Japan's attitude and America's nonchalance, is sufficient even to disturb the quietude at Buckingham Palace.

A crack of doom as far as Europe (especially England) is concerned is almost unavoidable, and unless she goes about repairing it herself the British Empire is bound to meet an awful shock.

### The Negro Convention

At first we thought it had nothing to do with us, but now we have found out that it is a matter more concerning us than those who brought it about. But, as we are unprepared we shall have to lie low. A few days ago we held a meeting as to the advisability of sending some one to represent us at the convention. After some discussion it was recommended that we first get the support of the Gramancha of Accra, King Amonu IV. of Fanti, the Omanhenes of Akwapim, Akwamu; Eastern and Western Akim, the Konor of Krobo, the leaders in Ashanti, and such other paramount chiefs having sway and influence in native affairs, before such a move be taken. We realize the value of education and the

present necessity of having Overlords, but at all cost we would gladly accept a change, preferably Marcus Garvey and the executive heads of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.

With an associate as the Hon. Duse Mohamed Ali, of international fame; Professor Ferris, Mr. J. E. Bruce and others of that kind, we are confident that a far more congenial administration would be the result and every individual native would feel happy as a citizen of his own country, under his own government, by his own race.

Methinks I see a grand procession of 400,000,000 Negroes proclaiming their leader as Garvey I, King of Guinea; in the same manner a King of Egypt was proclaimed. Not only are we looking forward for such a day, but we are positive that that day is not far distant. It matters little whether he is a monarch, a president or an emperor—if he is a full-blooded Negro the fulfillment of Holy Writ will then be exemplified.

The grievances in British West Africa are numerous and becoming unbearable. One thing that must not be overlooked is that the paramount chiefs, kings or chiefs obtained their titles from a long line of lineage and as a fact in most cases, are of Royal Negro blood. As it is our desire that you become our Overlords, and as we are tired of being murdered, jailed, kicked, molested and segregated, and looted, plundered and exploited, we ask that you recognize our chiefs, kings and all our native rulers, and that they retain their respective positions with a wider and more intelligent scope under the new regime.

In every part of these vast territories of West Africa minerals are in abundance; gold and diamonds are plentiful. It is essential that we learn to work these precious ores; to explore, to mine. In America and in the West Indies there are mining engineers, technical experts, explorers and other black men capable to handle any and every line of industry; be good enough to collect them in preparation for the rehabilitation of these United States of Guinea.

Racially yours,

J. P. WILLIAMS.

Gold Coast, West Africa, August 4, 1922.

N. B.—Please inform the editor of the Crusader that the African Blood Brotherhood is not suitable for West Africa; it may be suitable for the colored people of America. It is not a Negro movement, but a half-caste society. Absolute waste in sending the Crusader in these parts and does himself a great deal more harm than good in saying anything against our idol—the Hon. Marcus Garvey. Mr. Briggs seems to be a misfit. It is a great

comity that Dr. DuBois has not yet condescended to be a Negro and a member of the U. N. I. A. Let us hope for better, anyway. Amen. Selah.—J. P. W.



# Marcus Garvey: The Man: An Intimate Study Of A Leader's Personality

(By LUCIEN H. WHITE).

"Marcus Garvey is as strong as a lion, as courageous as a bull dog, and as obstinate as a jackass!" This was the characterization given to the leader of the Universal Negro Improvement Association by one of his most faithful and efficient lieutenants, a man who is perhaps closer to the great organizer than any other of those working with him.

A visit to the general offices of the association at 54-56 West 135th street was followed by a tour of the various activities being conducted by the U. N. I. A. and African Communities League.

Whether in the neat, sanitary lunch rooms, of which there are three; or in the well-appointed, fully stocked grocery stores, of which there are also three; in the busy laundry, the humming tailor shop, the new hotel or the spacious auditorium of Liberty Hall, there is one dominating personality—that of Marcus Garvey, president general and administrator of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its allied organizations.

One who has had no previous personal contact with this man is apt to have formed some opinions concerning him that are dissipated when a chance is offered to talk to him. A rather unusual condition is that he is easily recognized from his printed photographs. Whether in plain civilian garb or robed in the gorgeous habiliments of his high and responsible office, the strength of line of his rugged features brings out the lineaments of the rugged face with fidelity to nature.

## The Man's Personality.

The massive head and big-boned torso, however, serve to mislead one as to the man's actual physical development, for they are of almost giant proportions, judging from the photographs. Close personal contact reveals that he is only of medium height, sturdy of lower limb, it is true, but not possessing the physical development indicated by photos of the upper body. With it all, however, there is a not unpleasant symmetry of body, from the small feet, rather slightly built legs, to the large trunk, with more than a slight tendency to embonpoint, topped with the head that has ample room for a well developed brain.

Small, rather close-set eyes sparkle as he chats, but becomes grim and icy where he is not pleased. It is an index of character, perhaps, that he is inclined to reticence, amounting almost to self-

centered withholding of confidence from his associates, and this perhaps is heightened by an obsession that capable and trustworthy lieutenants are almost impossible of development.

It is told of President-General Garvey that every detail of the many transactions of the various commercial activities of his enterprises must be laid before him for final O. K. This applies to everything, from the smallest office need to the largest operation. To Mr. Garvey is ascribed a remark to the effect that this is necessary because he simply cannot find assistants who may be trusted to carry out his ideas.

## Under Themendous Strain.

Of course, say his co-workers, there may be some superman who is capable of carrying this tremendous burden successfully, but they express doubt that President-General Garvey will be able to hold up under the strain. In proof of this opinion, it is pointed out that serious financial losses arising from operation of the Black Star Line of steamships, with other leakages of extensive import, would have been avoided if there had been provided what might be called a board of strategy, for consultation and advice, composed of men of character and ability, who would bring to their chief loyal and faithful service.

But it appears that this was not done, with the result that it was simply im-

possible for all the various loose ends of operations being carried out by the steamship auxiliary to be held safely by one hand, and tremendous losses were the consequence.

It isn't the easiest matter in the world to form an opinion about a man's capacity unless there has been ample opportunity to make a full and comprehensive study of his reactions under varying conditions. But there is one characteristic about this man that is apparent to the most casual observer. There is a grim determination to achieve what he has set out for, and every element of his nature must bend itself toward this end.

## A Big Organization.

It is a tremendous organization which Marcus Garvey has created, and its extent is hardly realized by the outside world. There are eleven principal departments housed under the roof of the headquarters' building at 54-56 West 135th street, and with each of these departments Mr. Garvey is in immediate and direct contact. For instance, a question came up in the legal department which involved the matter of some small sum, hardly more than \$10. The settling of this amount appeared to involve some matter of principle, which Mr. Garvey was not willing to overlook. His legal advisor was inclined to suggest that expense and trouble would be saved by some sort of compromise settlement, but the president-general declared emphatically that the principle involved, which included alleged non-indebtedness in the sum claimed, precluded the possibility of saving a few dollars as against making a fight for the right. It is probable that the matter was threshed out to the end.

The operation of the Black Star Line was spectacular and disastrous, and it has been suspended. But it is characteristic of Garvey that he still holds in his mind the purpose for which that company was formed. He plans, I am told to bring about a recrudescence of that ship line at the earliest possible moment, and it is probable that if he will be guided by his advisers instead of trying to do everything himself, his efforts might be more successful. Close observation of the working of the company in the past indicates a lack of system in operations that must be remedied to avoid continued failure.

President-General Garvey is a West Indian, and it has been intimated that he has surrounded himself, in his New York office, with only West Indian assistants. That is not true. As a matter of fact, of some fifteen clerks and stenographers in the president-general's office, nine of them are said to be American born, and the first assistant to the president-general is an American.

## Garvey's News Value.

These office attaches are paid good

salaries, too; it appears, as the weekly pay roll is reported to be from \$1,500 to \$1,800 each week, and this is only the clerical force of the headquarters' offices, not including any of the head officials or any of the newspaper and magazine staffs.

There is not today in America a Negro who occupies the limelight to the same extent as does Marcus Garvey. Evidence of the truth of this statement is to be found in the fact that his every movement is a matter of news chronicling for the great news gathering agencies of the country. The great metropolitan dailies which either ignore entirely or give scant space at best to activities of other leaders of the Negro race, devote strict attention to anything Garvey does whether it is riding at the head of a gorgeous, glittering procession of his followers; interviewing the imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; projecting the re-establishing of the Black Star Line; advocating an exodus of Negroes to Africa; sending a delegation from the Third International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World to make a plea for the race before the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, Switzerland; conferring titles of nobility upon his followers; answering in court to charges by federal authorities; being divorced from one wife and taking unto himself another; or issuing a caustic comprehensive and cutting answer to his critics.

## Three Publications.

Mr. Garvey evidently appreciates the value of newspaper publicity, for he has had published, as an organ of the U. N. I. A., a weekly journal, *The Negro World*, the current issue of which is volume 13, number 10, which was entered under second class rates by the New York postoffice on April 16, 1919. Then, three weeks ago, the publication of a daily, *The Negro Times*, was begun, and a monthly magazine, *The Blackman*, is announced for the near future.

For the physical equipment necessary to getting out these publications, Mister Garvey acquired the printing plant of the Beehive Printing Company, at 2305 Seventh avenue, and this he has augmented by installing a Goss newspaper press, additional linotype and stereotyping outfit in the headquarters building at 56 West 135th street.

The literary force on the *Daily Times* is headed by Mr. Garvey himself as executive editor, with an editorial staff composed of T. Thomas Fortune, editor; U. S. Poston, managing editor; W. A. Stephenson, news editor; J. A. Rodgers, sub-news editor; Jean E. Bruce, H. G. Mudgal, Robert L. Poston, editorial writers; Romeo L. Daugherty, sporting and dramatic editor; Arnold Petric and Robert Cross, reporters.

The weekly publication, *The Negro World*, also has Mr. Garvey as execu-

tive editor, with William H. Ferris, literary editor; Eric Waldron, assistant editor; Hudson C. Pryce, business manager.

The president-general's right hand man is G. Emonie Carter, first assistant, who is also head of the New York Local, which has its office in the same building. Mr. Carter has kindly furnished much of the data used in this article, and he personally directed the tour of U. N. I. A. activities. Miss E. Lamos is secretary to the president-general.

## Colored Railway Postal

### Clerks Have A National

### Alliance Of 700 Members

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—Denied membership in the regular organization of white railway postal clerks, 9 years ago, the colored men in this service formed the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Within these few years the membership has reached 700 and their assets approximately \$20,000. They pay excellent benefits which are comparatively the same as those extended by the white organization.



# National Organization-1922.

## "A HIRED LEADERSHIP"

Politically our group is weighted down with a hired, mercenary and vacillating leadership. We are completely handicapped and represented without our consent by a leadership that is perfectly willing to sell the birthright of the race on any auction block for a miserable mess of pottage.

With this bunch of self-constituted leaders, office holding for themselves is full payment and satisfaction for the recognition of the race's political rights. With this bunch, office for themselves is everything, and their motto is, "to hell with the rights of the people, provided we can get a job or can make a little stipend going from state to state in every campaign making speeches for 'our friends.'" And it is time the race was repudiating this leadership. Any man or set of men styling themselves as leaders and interested in the political welfare of their kind, who can take the stump and appeal to the race to vote for a set of men as senators and congressmen who had an opportunity to vote for the Dyer Bill and establish a means of sustaining human rights and making the race secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness and did not do it, is nothing less than a set of cheap political brokers who would sell heaven and earth for a dollar.

The republican senators had full opportunity to pass the Dyer Bill. The house of representatives passed it by an overwhelming majority. Sentiment in this country demands the passage of the Dyer Bill, or some other remedial legislation to stamp out lynching. Even in the south, there is a strong sentiment to that end.

While the Dyer Bill may not have met the requirements of all who favored remedial legislation, it could have been so amended as to meet many of the objections and to give the federal government control over mob violence in this country.

That mob violence is on the ascendancy and the mobs are growing more and defiant and disregardful of the law every day cannot be denied. If the law does not controil the mobs, the mobs will overthrow the government. There is a cry for remedial legislation from every section of the country. Of course, the political demagogues in congress from the south howl because they believe they can best stay in congress by appealing to the prejudice and passion of the ignorant masses, who believe that the progress of the Negro means the stunting of the white man's growth.

The republican party has utterly failed to keep its pledge to the American people. There is absolutely no excuse for its failure to pass the Dyer Bill. It had the majority; it had the time; it made the promises, yet it failed and the Negroes in this country cannot consistently vote for any republican senator or congressman who failed on this all important occasion to carry out his pledge and his oath as a public servant. And when we read of the self-constituted Negro leaders who are going from state to state making speeches, appealing to their race to support senator so-and-so, he is our friend, we cannot regard them as anything else than hirelings; yes, traitors to the cause of right and justice. We have no further patience with them. We will not support them either in church, state or politics. If there is any class of men we detest, it is the traitor, the liar, the demagogue, who would sacrifice heaven, compromise the earth, and rent out hell for a dollar for himself and to have some white man say he is a good Negro or, he is my friend.

Immediately following the last republican campaign, which elected and inaugurated the present incumbent at the White House, there was a march on Washington—a stampede on Washington, the opening up of headquarters and the styling of themselves as race leaders—as the political advisors of the race, not wanting any jobs for themselves,

but all they wanted was the opportunity to press through congress remedial legislation to relieve their group of the hardships and privations that were being heaped upon it by mobs, jim-crowism, segregation and other discriminations. These self-constituted leaders announced early that all the jim-crow and segregation signs had been taken down out of the government buildings in Washington, and that there were no discriminations in the sanitary conditions about the buildings, when they knew that nothing of the kind had been done; that they had made no effort to have this done, and that the only thing they had done was to stand around the departments in Washington with hat in hand, trying to get places for themselves and hunting for elevator and common labor positions for their constituents. Instead of serving their people, they capitalized for selfish purposes the little political positions to which the race had promoted them.

Among those who announced themselves as leaders of our group were Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia; Chas. A. Cottrell, republican leader from Ohio; Perry W. Howard, leader from Mississippi; Gilchrist Stewart, leader from New York, and Clarence Mathews, leader from Massachusetts. Now, if either one of these self-constituted leaders has done anything for the race except get a job for himself or fail in the effort to get a job, we have yet to discover it. Bob Church, of Tennessee, too, was taken into consideration by this bunch. They did not regard Bob as a leader, but Bob had the credit of having a barrel and they used poor Bob to meet the expenses.

Mr. Johnson, who was recognized as the premier of the bunch by reason of being the only Negro member of the National Committee, lost two years trying to get a job for himself, and after failure, has been busy going from state to state begging the Negroes to vote for the same senators who sat silently by and consented to his political death. He has broken himself down trying to persuade the Negroes to believe that the men who humiliated him in the senate were their friends.

Perry Howard, who was more successful and conservative than the others, succeeded in landing in a \$5,000.00 job, which he is filling creditably, and, of course, has not had time to serve the race any further than to get a place for himself.

Poor Charlie Cottrell, who referred to Harding as Warren, and whom Harding referred to as Charlie, left Washington broken-hearted, because Harding refused to keep his word and appoint him Register of the Treasury, but hunted up Prof. Scarborough and appointed him to a sinecure in order to get rid of Charlie.

Clarence Mathews left Washington, too, with a grievance against Lodge and others, because his services were not recognized.

Bob Church has been down in Tennessee, not batting for office, but for the establishment of the rights of his group in his state.

Now, this is the bunch of self-appointed leaders, and this is the sum total of what they have done for the race—busily engaged trying to re-elect "our friends;" yet "our friends" have violated every honorable sentiment and promise made to the people of America in the last republican platform. We need a new deal, or new leadership; we need a leadership that can discover the interest of the race outside of their own personal aggrandizement; that can discover that, after all, office holding is not the only thing worth struggling for; that when our rights to live, to have property, to enjoy life and liberty and to vote and have that vote counted are established the right to hold office and every other American immunity will come as a natural sequence; that we must have a leadership bigger than a dollar; that we must have a leadership, chosen by the masses, that acts from principle, and not one hired by political demagogues.



# 'Back to Africa' on 35-Cent Dues Monthly, Negroes Here Are Told

ST LOUIS MO STAR  
DECEMBER 18, 1922

## 'His Highness' from Dark Continent and a Couple of 'Honorable' Bring Word from Lausanne, They Say.

More than 200 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization which collects 35 cents a month and an initiation fee of 25 cents from negroes for the purpose of "redeeming Africa for the Africans," foregathered in Negro Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, to welcome with speeches, songs, recitations, the ritual of the society and the blaring music of a negro band of thirty-five pieces, four distinguished members of their race. The honored guests were announced in handbills as having recently returned as delegates to the League of Nations meeting at Geneva, and according to the welcoming speeches, from direct negotiations with Lloyd George.

Three of the guests arrived an hour late. They were, as identified on the handbills:

His Highness, Hon. G. O. Marke of Africa.

Hon. Jean Joseph Adam of Haiti.

Hon. Sir James O'Malley of Jamaica, B. W. I.

"The Hon. William Sherrill of America," also as designated in the advance announcements, failed to arrive, but the Hon. G. O. Marke told the audience the missing guest probably would arrive for another meeting.

So much of the afternoon was occupied by the welcoming exercises that time for the guests' responses was limited. S. R. Wheat, a negro, head of the local branch of the Improvement Association, and who told a reporter it has "four million members in the United States and six million in the world," explained the chief objects of the organization in several addresses and urged all present to join.

### Negro Government Plan.

"The mention of the word Africa to come of you people makes you look as though you had swallowed a dose of quinine," Wheat told the audience. "I know of no other land I can call home."

Wheat was interrupted by shouts from the audience of "Me neither."

"If the old kaiser five years ago could call to his aid youths who never had been in Germany and who loved that country only because their fathers were born there," Wheat resumed, "you ought to be willing to do the same thing for Africa. Our friends, our brothers,

are there."

The audience shouted, "Mine, too." Wheat explained that the only way for the negroes to obtain recognition was to "build a great negro government in Africa," which would not have to ask President Harding, but which could "demand" of the president, that he stop lynchings in the United States. He introduced "Mister Needham" to explain the economics of the negro government plan.

"We propose to organize the negroes of the world and bind them into a confederated union," Needham said. "We must be ready to combat the onslaught that is waiting for our race in the near future. First of all, our object is to establish a government in Africa. All the other continents are predominated by white or brown races. Our dormant rights lie in Africa. Our rights belong to us from antiquity. Africa now supplies 95 per cent of the jewels and 95 per cent of the coffee of the world. These things are monopolized by Caucasians. We have no government to appeal to."

"Not a thing." "You said it," the audience answered.

"We have been appealing for fifty-seven years," Needham resumed. "We see no results. If us Africans want to take a trip abroad now and pay for a first-class passage we could not find a ship to ride on. We intend through this organization to put our own ships on the seas and transport our own people. The Universal Negro Improvement Association purports to put ships on the seas, carrying the products of Africa and selling them to our people at reasonable prices."

### Wants Place in the Sun.

"We aim to socialize the negro. Our people are suffering for the need of these things. Four million negroes will shake the foundations of the world. Already it has revolutionized the negro race. We want our place in the sun."

Wheat explained that the association has spent "sixteen thousand dollars" in sending its delegates to the League of Nations, and that they had "negotiated with Lloyd George not as lobbyists but as representatives of the negro race."

The elaborate ritual, supplemented by a large mixed choir, was threatened with disruption for a few minutes when a negro who came in late was accused by one of the ushers of

entering the hall without a ticket. Everybody else has paid 50 cents general admission, or \$1 for reserved seats. The negro asserted he had produced a ticket but the usher silently held out his hand. This failed to produce a response and the head usher, who was in evening dress, was called. He insisted on a ticket. Finally, after considerable argument, the negro produced a \$1 bill and was allowed to remain.

After many more welcoming speeches and the singing of "The Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me," in which the audience fervently joined, the three distinguished guests arrived. They were escorted to the stage with fitting ceremony. A uniformed attendant with drawn sword preceded the guests and the ushers. Black Cross nurses, garbed in white, with black crosses on head-dress and arms, women officials of the improvement association in mortar board hats, and other dignitaries made up the procession to the rostrum, where the welcoming speeches, reading of papers and printed articles relating to the negro race, was resumed. Professor Dreer of Arkansas told of progress of the Improvement League in Arkansas and asked those present who had not joined to raise their hands. Only one pair of hands went up.

"Don't be ashamed to own up to it," Professor Dreer said, and a bunch of hands was then raised. These were then personally solicited to join the brotherhood.

Finally the welcomes ended. His highness, the Hon. G. O. Marke of Africa, as designated by the handbills, was introduced as supreme deputy of the association and as spokesman for the guests. He said he and the other delegates had been lecturing in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere, and spoke briefly of the purpose of the association and what it had accomplished.

## MOTON IS A MENACE!

SOME time ago Marcus Garvey made a trip to Dixie, and in the course of his travels he met and conferred with the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Immediately the *Messenger* and other elements of the Negro press took it up and exploited it to the utmost. Mr. Garvey was accused of having made an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen, whose intellectual sterility, by the way, is being ingloriously "shown up" by a young journalist, Floyd J. Calvin, who has brains and ideas, even though he rightly refrains from jumping on a soap box on Lenox avenue and shouting to the populace what a good leader he could be if they'd only give him a chance—Randolph and Owen referred to the U. N. I. A. as the "Black Ku Klux Klan" and to its president as the "Black Imperial Wizard." *ne gro world - new york*

Now, Mr. Booker T. Washington's successor, Mr. Robert Russa Moton, reigning head of Tuskegee, is making a "good will" tour of the Southern States. He goes to white audiences and tells the white folks that he always takes off his hat in addressing white people and always says "Yes, ma'am," and "No, ma'am." He always wipes his shoes before entering a house, and is careful, on entering a white man's home, to knock first at the back door. *12/30/22*

This Quixotic ignoramus, who ought to be studying syntax in a grammar school, is the individual who thrusts himself on the Negroes of the South as their "leader." Negroes, rebel! Moton is no Messiah. Beware of Moton! He is a menace! It is high time for some one to break the ice on this Moton leadership business! Moton is not fit for leadership! He is selling the birthright of the race for a mess of dirty pottage. We have nothing to gain in adopting a lick-spittle attitude. The time is ripe for a revolt against Mr. Moton. Moton is an advocate of compromise. His is a policy that will keep the Negroes of the South in perpetual darkness and subjection. Moton ought to be shorn of all vestige of leadership. While he is bowing and speechifying on his "good-will" tour thousands of Negro farmers are selling out and coming North. What is the reason? Moton is a traitor to the race! The Negro farmer knows it. Cowed by years of oppression, he is afraid to speak out. He is afraid to speak out against Moton and his ilk. Instead, he sells his farm, breaks up his home, tears down his life monument, and silently comes North. And Mr. Moton, the "leader" of the race, is still making speeches and entering back doors as the "hope" of the Negro in the South!

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING HOLDS SESSIONS HERE.

*Louisville News Courier*  
The Negro Historical Society, an organization whose object is the spreading of knowledge of the Negro Race, met for two days in this city. *11-25-22*

As a whole the meeting was poorly attended, doubtless due to lack of advertising.

A number of well known men were here from over the country and the meetings were well worth while.

Those persons who failed to attend missed much that would have been inspiration and information to them.

Mr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, the historian was in charge of the meeting.



# National Organizations - 1922.

## A PARTIAL LIST OF THE YEAR'S CONVENTIONS OF COLORED ORGANIZATIONS

(By J. A. Jackson, of "The Billboard")

*Baltimore Md. Afro-American 4/13/22*

Masonic bodies:

Supreme Council (Ancient Scottish Freemasonry (Northern Jurisdiction, St. Paul, Minn.) week Aug. 6-12.

Supreme Council (Southern Jurisdiction) Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Imperial Council, W. A. C. Nobles Mystic Shrine, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

International conclave Knights Templars, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

International conference Royal Arch Masons, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Council Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Interstate conference Grand Chaplains Eastern Star, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Grand Court, Daughters of Isis, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Grand Guild, Heroines of Templars Crusades, Washington, D. C. Aug. 6-12.

Officers of joint committees of arrangements 1812 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

American Woodmen, District Convention, Atlantic City, N. J. July 17-20.

American Woodmen, District Convention, Dallas Texas, Aug. 7-10.

American Woodmen District Convention Birmingham Ala., June 5-8.

American Woodmen District Convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28-31.

American Woodmen District Convention, Savannah, Ga., May 15-18.

For official information concerning any Woodmen affairs address L. H. Lightner, Supreme Clerk, Denver, Colorado.

G. U. O. of F. Biennial N. C., Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 11.

I. B. P. O. Elks, Grand Lodge (national) Newark, N. J., week Aug. 22.

Interstate Medical Association, Tuskegee, Ala., April 5.

Universal Negro Improvement Association, New York, Aug. 1st.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Newark, N. J., June 18-20.

National Association Negro Musicians, Columbus, Ohio, July 25-27.

National Negro Medical Association, Washington, D. C., Aug. 22-25.

National Negro Press Association, Tuskegee, Ala., April 5th.

National Baptist Sunday School convention, Nashville, Tenn., June 7-12.

National Association Teachers Colored Schools, Hampton, Va., Aug. 1st.

National Federation Colored Women's Clubs Richmond, Va., (date not decided).

National Negro Business League third week in August.

National Baptist Convention, Union

corporated, Nashville, Tenn., September.

Knights of Pythias, N. Y., State, Grand Lodge, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Colored Historical Society

#### to Convene Here in April

New York, March 18. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will hold its annual spring conference in New York City, April 2, 3 and 4. This is the first time in the history of the organization that one of its conferences has been brought to New York. The usual array of scholars and speakers that will attend the sessions of the conference will be one of the most noteworthy in the annals of the association. Among those members of the organization and others invited to speak are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard; Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Prof. John R. Hawkins, George Foster Peabody, Bishop John Hurst, Bishop R. A. Carter, Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. R. C. Woods, Bishop R. E. Jones, Dr. J. E. Spingarn, James F. Morton, Jr., Dr. Carter G. Woodson is the founder of the association and for the six years of its existence has been the director of the organization and editor of the *Journal of Negro History*, the official organ. Victor R. Daly, formerly of the New York Urban League, is the business manager of the association. The day sessions of the conference will be held at the West 135th street branch of the public library. The evening sessions which will take the form of public meetings will be held at Mother Zion Church, on the 4th, and at the Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, on the 3d. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is best known through its official organ, the *Journal of Negro History*, which is rapidly becoming one of the widest known publications in the country, not only among the Negroes of intelligence and education but also among the whites of the same class. The library circulation of the *Journal* is undoubtedly the largest of any race publication.

The last conference of the association which was held early in the fall at Lynchburg, Va., attracted nation wide interest. Decided impetus has been given to the study of Negro life and history by the activities of the association, particularly the conferences which it holds from time to time. Thousands of people have reached directly, and the need for the study of race history is brought home to them in an emphatic manner.

# Race Congress Issues

## 4/1/22 Call To Race Leaders

*Norfolk Air Journal*

### Kelly Miller To Write Declaration of Principals, Which Will Be a Public Expression of Steadiness of Race.

National Race Congress through its Executive Secretary, Marshall A. Talley, 1505 Mifflin St., Homestead, Pa., desires to call attention to the tragic fact that the American Negro is facing, a most critical situation in this country; a situation which demands careful and painstaking consideration of all the data and phenomena, internal as well as external affecting our future in this country; a situation which calls for the united action of the Race leaders. It is alarming that such a potential Race group representing twelve million people universally segregated as we are has no DECLARATIONS OF PRINCIPLES, no RACE CREED OF ACTION, no ORGANIZED DEFENSE AGAINST THE WIDE SPREAD DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE PERPETRATED AGAINST US DAILY IN OUR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE. Like the Israelites in Egypt, we have too long looked for the hearts of the Pharohs of our time to soften towards our needs to the extent that our people would be let go to enjoy larger liberties and full citizenship but by various emphatic inferences we are firmly impressed that the hearts of the Pharohs are becoming harder and harder and that our salvation is a task to be performed by united effort on our part rather than to depend upon others.

The National Race Congress faces the challenge of the hour with the courageous effort to assemble the virile, sane and potent leaders of all Race organizations in Washington, D. C., May 2-6, 1922 to institute National Race policy and to adopt Declarations and Principles to be hung upon the walls of every Negro home, church, lodge, school, office, store, and other business places as a public expression of our standards, source of inspiration for our youth and a code of Race action for members of our group. All lodge leaders, leaders of civic organizations, labor leaders, educational leaders, leaders of farm organizations, women groups and other leaders are invited to take membership with the Congress, to participate in these proceedings on equal basis without sacrificing the respective standards

the bodies which they represent. A commission to draft these Declarations of Principles headed by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University is already appointed and will present this important document for our adoption at the next session of the Congress.

We are appealing for a cessation of group antagonism, if there be any, that the leaders of all organized groups of our people in this country will join in this Race uniting effort. Such a united force will be felt—a united Negro voice will be heard. Elect your delegates now.

## BRANCH OF DIALECT SOCIETY ORGANIZED

*Washington D.C. Tribune 4/13/22*

There has been organized at the Howard University a branch of the American Dialect Society. The aim of this society is to collect dialectal and illiterate words and expressions current in America. These will eventually be published in a great American Dialect Dictionary. Similar branches are to be found in most of the prominent American universities. The members of the Howard Branch are: President J. Stanley Durkee, Dr. Georgiana R. Simpson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Dr. Eva B. Dykes, Miss Grace Coleman, Professors E. C. Williams, L. D. Turner, G. M. Lightfoot, L. Z. Johnson, C. E. Burch, and E. P. Davis. The officers of the society are Professor Davis, president; Dr. Dykes, vice president; and Dr. Simpson, secretary-treasurer.

## THE NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS HOLDS A GREAT SESSION

*Richmond Va. Planet 5/13/22*

(Charles Stewart)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—"We believe in the intellectual, moral and spiritual unity of mankind," declared the National Race Congress in its seventh annual session which closed here with an executive session Saturday, "and race similarities and

not race differences, are fundamental eternal and inescapable," continued the declaration. "Apparent distinctions are superficial, differences are but separate emergencies from one common background of human nature. To accept the doctrine of indelible difference which separates us from the rest of mankind would be insult to our own soul and dishonor God who made us in His own image."

### AN AFFIRMATIVE RIGHT.

"We note with apprehension the prevailing tendency to limit the political rights and opportunities of the race. We affirm our right to vote, and to be voted for, to hold office, elective or appointive, in all sections of the country without discrimination on account of race or color. Any practice or policy which deprives us of this right violates the fundamental principles of democracy and makes the Constitution of the United States a scrap of paper."

### AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The Congress held one of the most interesting meetings in its history and was far reaching. A full report of the Matthew Bullock case was made, which was directly under the Association, and the entire expense was met by the Association, the case being directed by President W. H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C.

"Race Unity" was the keynote of all the addresses delivered, and the saving of Matthew Bullock from the lynchers was but one example of what the Negro could do united. The father of the young man was loud in his praise of the organization.

The Congress was addressed by Congressman Martin B. Ansorge, of New York, the Congressman who had appointed a young colored man to the Naval Academy. He declared that while he had been severely criticized by the press he had no apology to offer, for he felt that he had discharged his duty, and it was not the payment of a political pledge.

### RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The address of Solomon J. Plaatze from South Africa was an eye-opener. He graphically described conditions in South Africa. In speaking of our Southern States by way of comparison he said, "The whites of the Southern States, who are said to be the worst Negro-haters in the world, will not permit you to eat in their hotels, but they have no objection to you building your own hotels and eating with your own people. In South Africa they will not have us in their hotels nor will they permit us to build hotels of our own, and if we want to eat at all we must be satisfied to toil in their kitchens and lick their pans."

Dr. W. H. Jernagin was elected president for another term, and Dr.



A. C. Garner, of New York, vice-president.

## NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS ENDS ANNUAL MEETING

5/12/22  
Plaatje, Author and Speaker of

South Africa, Talks About

"Black Man's Burden"

*Chicago Defender*  
By J. LeCount Chestnut

Washington, D. C., May 12.—The National Race Congress of America finished its seventh annual session on Friday, May 5. The sessions, which lasted for three days, were held at the Vermont Avenue Baptist church. This organization was incorporated in Washington in 1916 for the purpose of dealing with all events and questions affecting the welfare and progress of the Race here in the United States. Delegates from all parts of the world attended these meetings.

### Solomon Plaatje Speaks

Wednesday the general theme developed was "The Economic and Educational Condition of the Race." The morning was given up to words of welcome and appointment of committees. At the afternoon session Solomon T. Plaatje, delegate from South Africa, spoke on "The Black Man's Burden in South Africa." Other speakers at this session were Eugene K. Jones of the New York Urban league, the Rev. R. T. Pollard, president of Selma university, and the Rev. C. H. Parish, president of the State University for the Colored at Louisville. At the evening session on Wednesday Representative Martin C. Anson of New York stood out for the better understanding between the races, and Rev. W. H. Jernigan outlined the plans he has in mind for this year.

Mrs. Gabriel Pelham made an earnest appeal for the advanced and improved education of our youths. Perry W. Howard of the Department of Justice and Dr. George W. Haynes, secretary of the interracial committee of the Federal Council of Churches of America, also spoke. Prof. E. L. Gwonasakara of the government technical college of Ceylon, India, discussed the great difficulties faced by the Race in this country and the decrease of its birth rate. Among other things he said: "It is wonderful to know that the American Negroes are the only Christians of that Race that may be found in nations throughout the world." He added that in this country the natives were proud to be called "blacks" and regarded it as insult to be called "Colored people."

At this session the declaration of principles, drawn up by the committee of which Prof. Kelly Miller was chairman, was unanimously adopted.

### No Special Legislation

At the Friday morning meeting Dr. Talley of Pennsylvania made a plea for the protection of life and property.

"We are not asking for any special legislation," said Dr. Talley, "for we have laws enough to protect all Americans, but we do want what we have executed. There should not be in a common country laws for whites and laws for blacks, but one for all. Why should it be necessary that laws should be enacted, laws that could be construed to humiliate me and mine because we were born on the dark of the moon, so to speak?"

"Give me nothing because I am black, and deny me nothing because of my Race, but just get out of my sunlight and I will make my place or report to God the reason why."

Further addresses on this final day of the conference were made by the Rev. H. Powell of Washington, A. C. Garner of New York, Dr. C. S. Morris of Norfolk and Prof. Kelly Miller.

The Rev. W. H. Jernigan was again elected president. Other officers chosen were: The Rev. A. C. Garner, vice-president; the Rev. W. C. Parks, treasurer; H. H. Price, secretary; Mrs. G. Pelham, assistant secretary; the Rev. J. Francis Robinson, chaplain; the Rev. H. E. Gootch, sergeant-at-arms, and the Rev. M. A. Talley, national lecturer.

## THE WORLD PRAISED AS FAIR BY NEGRO

APRIL 5, 1922  
Dr. Woodson Says Some Newspapers Are Prejudiced Against His Race.

Addressing 100 Negroes at the M. E. Zion Church, No. 151 West 136th Street, last night, Dr. C. G. Woodson, Negro graduate of the University of Chicago and of Harvard and editor of the Journal of Negro History, outlined the result of his researches into the history of the Negro, which he claimed had been grossly falsified.

He said Negroes once had "a beautiful civilization" in Central Africa, and offered as much resistance to their conquerors as did the American Indian. He added:

"Unhappily the Northern newspapers, such as the Boston Transcript, the Philadelphia Press and the New York Times, are influenced by Southern prejudice. The one big exception to this is The New York World.

Dr. R. G. Penn, who has charge of the Freedman's Aid Bureau of the M. E. Church, said that whatever progress and freedom the Negro has gained he owes to the church. "And above all," he concluded, "the Negro must be true to his church and God."

# ASSOCIATION OPENS SPRING CONFERENCE NEXT SUNDAY

3/29/22  
*New York Amsterdam News*  
Major Spingarn, James F. Morton, Jr., Prof. John R. Hawkins, to Make Addresses at Beginning of Exercises for Study of Negro Life and History at Mother Zion Sunday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Major J. E. Spingarn, for years one of the staunchest supporters of the race; James F. Morton, Jr., author of the "Curse of Race Prejudice," and Prof. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, will be the Big 3 speakers next Sunday afternoon, April 2, at the opening meeting of the Spring Conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, to be held at Mother Zion Church, West 136th street. The doors will be open at 3 P. M. as a tremendous crowd is expected. It has been a long time since Harlem has been treated to such rare talent as the meeting on Sunday will offer them. Mr. Morton, who is a resident of Harlem, has been a close student of the race problem from an intimate angle. His appearance on the programme has always attracted a large gathering, owing to his powerful oratory, his fair-mindedness and his intimate knowledge of the race question.

Bishop R. E. Jones, one of the two Negro Bishops of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor of the Journal of Negro History, will be the principal speakers at the second public meeting of the Association. This meeting will also be held at Mother Zion at 8 P. M. Tuesday, April 4. Dr. J. W. Brown will preside. The public is cordially invited to attend both of these meetings. No admission will be charged, so the Committee is urging that the public assemble as early as possible in order to secure seats.

## Spring Conference for Study of Negro Life and History

Negro Historical Association Holds Session in New York City--To Put True History of the Race Before the World

*New York Age*—The annual Spring conference of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History opened with a mass meeting at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church on Sunday afternoon, April 2nd, at which time an interesting program was rendered, and much enthusiasm aroused in the work of the association.

John R. Hawkins, the chairman of the board of directors of the association presided, and introduced as the first speaker Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the founder and executive head of the organization.

Dr. Woodson told of how the Negro race had been excluded from the history of this country and the world, largely because of the fact that there was no written history of the Negro, and the historians of past years did not have the time or inclination to do research work in this direction. He pointed out that for a Negro organization to do this research work and put the remarkable history of the Negro before the world in its merits of the race, but would also compel respect from other races.

James F. Morton made a fine address on "The history of the race prejudice," in which he declared that the principal reason why the Roman Empire and other great nations of the past did not last was that they were prejudiced against all other races, and looked upon them as slaves or barbarians. Continuing, he said that prejudice in this country was menacing our present civilization, and that any agency which tended to lessen prejudice should have the hearty support of right-thinking people. In conclusion he urged those present to read

the Journal of Negro History, and to support that association in the work it was doing.

A short address was made by Bishop Carter of the C. M. E. Church, who was one of the speakers at the final session on Tuesday evening. Music was furnished by the J. C. Price Lyceum choir and Miss Revella Hughes.

The two other public sessions of the conference, held at the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Monday night and at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church on Tuesday night, were also largely attended. In Brooklyn on Monday night Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard and Justice James C. Cropsey were the principal speakers; on Tuesday night addresses were made by Dr. I. Garland Penn, Bishop R. A. Carter and Dr. Woodson.

The work of the association is being enlarged, and these conferences are planned for various parts of the country each year, so that interest will be stimulated among Negroes in their past, not only here but also in other countries.



# National Organization—1922

## HAS THE AGE OF MIRACLES PASSED? *The Negro World 10/14/22*

It is so easy to deceive ourselves that we often do not know when we are deceived. There are so many who have eyes and see not and ears and hear not that it is quite surprising that we read the Holy Bible as to the word only and do not grasp at all the spirit. Some of the wisest men are led astray when they go outside of their special gift to interpret psychical phenomena with which they are not familiar. Henry Ford, reputed to be the wealthiest man today, did this when he rushed into politics without having read the Constitution of the United States. Thomas E. Edison did this when he undertook to explain the intricacies of mysticism. Sir Oliver Lodge and H. G. Wells, pre-eminent in their spheres, did this when they began to delve in occultism and fell down flat.

In his splendid address at Liberty Hall last Sunday evening Sir William H. Ferris, the literary editor of *The Negro World*, got into deep water when he declared that "the days of physical miracles have passed," and went on to show that Africa will be redeemed only when the people of Africa and their descendants everywhere will redeem themselves by their brain power, scientific knowledge, industrial and commercial force and the proper military spirit. As we listened to the speaker we were puzzled that he could not see that Liberty Hall, in which he spoke, was itself a physical miracle, and that the vast audience before him was gathered together in that hall by the miraculous influence of Mr. Marcus Garvey, who made possible the building of it and who was one of his audience. The Universal Negro Improvement Association could not have been created except by a physical miracle produced by a physical body containing a miraculous spirit. All this was obvious enough to us as we listened to Sir William.

As a matter of fact, it is impossible for the spiritual power to do anything tangible except through a physical potentiality, the highest sign of which is man, the miracle of all that God in the beginning created. The electric light, the telephone and a hundred other inventions of Mr. Edison are physical miracles, as much so as the aeroplane, submarine, the railroad and wireless telegraphy. Luther Burbank has produced many physical miracles by crossing certain plants and producing a new variety of vegetable or fruit.

The great and towering buildings of Harlem are physical miracles created by the genius of man. We should make no mistake about this. The railway train in action, the telegraph message delivered to us, the telephone that answers to our service, are all physical miracles, created by the spiritual forces inherent in man and more in evidence in our times than in other times.

Everywhere we look we see something new under the sun and much that we regard as old. We find physical miracles, but we do not regard them as such. Why? Because most of us look through a glass darkly and are disposed to discount God's command to man in the beginning to subdue the forces of nature to his uses. He could not do this without possessing the spirit power to create the things we have mentioned. They are physical miracles, produced by the spiritual power which should be in man for his best good and the best good of all creatures and not for their worst good. Look abroad over the civilization in which we live and we shall be astonished at the physical miracles that everywhere appear for our pleasure in observing them or for our service in using them. Man created these physical miracles by the spiritual power made a part of his creation in the beginning.—*Negro Daily Times*.

**NEGRO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO  
HOLD ANNUAL MEETING  
TOPEKA KANSAS  
11-10-22**

The Association for the study of Negro Life and History announces its next annual meeting to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23rd and 24th of November at the Branch Library on Chestnut Street and at Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church. The management of the organization has interested many people throughout the country and the leading citizens of Louisville are making extensive preparations to accommodate the body and to profit by its deliberation.

In addition to hearing the reports of the officers and investigators recently employed as the result of increased income of the Association, there will be discussed a number of interesting and valuable subjects indicating the all but unexplored fields of Negro History. Among these topics are: the Negro in Latin America, the Negro in Africa, the Eighteenth Century Negro in America, the Present State of the Negro, the contribution of the Negro Slave to Civilization, the Study of Negro Folklore, the Preser-

vation of Negro Folk Music and the Teaching of Negro History.

Besides such prominent officers of the Association as Professor John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, Professor William E. Todd, of the University of Chicago, Professor Carl R. Fish of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University and President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin, there will appear such speakers as Mr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the eloquent expounder of the social gospel, the distinguished Professor Isaac Fisher of Fisk University, Professor H. C. Russell of Louisville, Principal W. B. Matthews of the same city, Professor A. E. Meyzeek, another noted member of the same school system, Professor P. W. L. Jones, Instructor in History at the State Normal School, Dr. A. Eugene Thomson, Principal of Lincoln Institute, Dr. C. H. Parrish, President of Simmons University and the Honorable Huston Quinn, Mayor of Louisville.

The work of the Association is directed by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who organized this historical society in Chicago in 1915. Starting out without any income in 1916 he brought out *THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY*, a quarterly scientific publication of high order, which for almost five years he maintained largely with his own funds. Manifesting persevering energy, however, he has struggled onward until at the close of seven years of such toil he has increased the annual income of the Association from zero to \$20,000. With this revenue the Association now employs a staff of administrative officers and investigators, who devote all of their time to the prosecution of its work.

## HAS THE AGE OF MIRACLES PASSED?

*The Negro World 10/14/22*  
THIS is the title of a suggestive editorial by Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, the Dean of Negro journalism, which appeared in the Negro Daily Times on October 5 and which we take pleasure in reproducing on the editorial page of the Negro World. It is a noble and uplifting editorial. *New York*

In the course of his editorial Mr. Fortune said: "In his splendid address at Liberty Hall last Sunday evening Sir William H. Ferris, the Literary Editor of the Negro World, got into deep water when he declared that 'the days of physical miracles have passed,' and went on to show that Africa will only be redeemed when the people of Africa and their descendants everywhere will redeem themselves by their brain power, scientific knowledge, industrial and commercial force, and the proper military spirit. As we listened to the speaker, we were puzzled that he could not see that Liberty Hall, in which he spoke, was itself a physical miracle, and that the vast audience before him was gathered together in that hall by the miraculous influence of Mr. Marcus Garvey, who made possible the building of it and who was one of his audience. The Universal Negro Improvement Association could not have been created except by a physical miracle produced by a physical body containing a miraculous spirit. All this was obvious enough to us as we listened to Sir William."

Then Mr. Fortune goes on to say, "As a matter of fact, it is impossible for the spiritual power to do anything tangible except through a physical potentiality, the highest sign of which is man, the miracle that God in the beginning created. The electric light, the telephone, and a hundred other inventions of Mr. Edison are physical miracles as much as the aeroplane, the submarine, the railroad and wireless telegraphy. . . . The railway train in action, the telegraph message delivered to us, the telephone that answers to our service are all physical miracles, created by the spiritual forces inherent in man, and more in evidence in our times than in other times."

This is a passage worthy of a Carlyle or Emerson at their best. The spiritual achievements of Marcus Garvey, and the physical achievements of Tesla, Edison, Bell, Lake, Curtiss, the Wright Brothers, Marconi, Roentgen and Sir William Crookes were marvelous, wonderful, grand, sublime and magnificent. But so were the seven wonders of the ancient world mentioned by Antipater of Sidon in an epigram in the second century, B. C. They were "the walls of Babylon, the statue of Zeus by Philius at Olympia, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, the pyramids of Egypt, the mausoleum at Halicarnassus and the temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus." Another list combined the walls and hanging gardens under one head and added the Pharos of Alexandria.

These seven wonders of the ancient world and the wonders of the modern world mentioned by Mr. Fortune indicate the triumph of



mind over matter and remain as outstanding monuments to the creative thought and constructive genius of man. But this is not what the world commonly regards as miracles; not what the theologians and philosophers debated about in the nineteenth century.

### What Is a Miracle?

This is how Hume, the famous critic of Christianity, defined miracles in his "Human Understanding of Miracles." Note.—"A miracle may be accurately defined as a transgression of a law of nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by the interposition of some invisible agent." Channing, the great Unitarian sage, thus defines miracles "In His Perfect Life," page 247, "What are miracles? They are the acts and manifestations of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter."

Now the Biblical miracles are in this category. It is stated in the Bible that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still and that that immense burning ball, a million miles in diameter, stood still in the Heavens and permitted Joshua to wallop his enemies. It is also stated that Jehovah moved back the waters of the Red Sea and permitted the children of Israel to walk over dry shod and that they came together again and overwhelmed the pursuing Egyptians. It is stated that the Israelites under Joshua marched around Jericho seven times, blowing trumpets, and that the walls of Jericho fell down. It is stated that Daniel entered the lions' den unarmed, tarried there and came out alive and unhurt. It is stated that Shadrach, Meshach and Abednigo spent several hours in a fiery furnace and came out unscorched.

It is stated that Jesus of Nazareth turned water into wine at Cana, that he rubbed clay on the eyes of a man born blind and made him see, that He fed a multitude of five thousand with two loaves of bread and five fish and had seven baskets left, that he raised Jethro's daughter from the dead and raised Lazareth from the dead.

Theologians and philosophers have asked whether these things were possible. They all conceded that there was a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter, but debated as to whether He ever transcended the laws of matter which He Himself legislated.

Thus if a hurricane drove back the waters of the Red Sea from its bed, there was no miracle there, because that was a manifestation of natural forces and natural laws. But if God commanded the waters to move out of their bed, that would be an interference with the laws and forces of nature, and hence a miracle. If the presence of another planetary body and its attractive force caused the earth to slow up on its revolution around its axis, that would be no miracle. But if the earth stopped revolving around its axis for two or three hours and thus delayed the coming of darkness at the behest of Joshua, that would be a miracle.

A miracle, technically speaking, is not man using the forces and laws of matter to produce tangible results, but an arbitrary interference with and temporary rescinding of the forces of nature and laws of matter by Divine fiat.

As Mr. Fortune intimates planting a few seeds in a garden and getting a crop of wheat in a few months and throwing a few fish in a lake and seeing those fish multiply by the score every few months are as

wondrous, as marvelous, and as mysterious as feeding five thousand with two loaves and five fishes. That out of a single cell, a small bit of protoplasm, the wonderful brain of a Plato, an Aristotle, a Shakespeare, a Newton and a Kant could be evolved in thirty years is really as wondrous, as marvelous and as mysterious as the creation of Adam, full grown to manhood, and of Eve, full grown to womanhood, in a single day. But they are not technically regarded as miracles because we can trace the process of growth and development from the seed to plant, fruit, flower and tree, and from the cell to the adult organism and the man of intellect. Everyday happenings, though marvelous and mysterious, which follow natural law are not technically regarded as miracles. That term is reserved for those exceptional happenings which transgress and transcend the laws of nature at the wish and will of the Creator.

### The Rise of a Race

But it is not our purpose to write a theological dissertation upon the possibilities and probabilities of miracles. Ours is a simpler task. When we said in Liberty Hall, "The days of physical miracles have passed," and that Africa will only be redeemed when the people of Africa and their descendants will redeem themselves by their brain power, scientific knowledge, industrial and commercial force and proper military spirit, we meant that the Negro must go through the same discipline and training that other races have gone through who have reached the top.

If the ancestors of the present dominant races had not planted universities and schools ten centuries ago, if they had not absorbed Arabian culture and rediscovered the Greek world, if they had not invented the printing press, if they had remained as untutored and as illiterate as Julius Cæsar found them, they never would have acquired the intellectual foundation upon which they could erect the superstructure of modern science, modern law, modern government, modern industry and modern commerce.

This being the case, we need not expect that the Almighty will dispatch Michael, Gabriel or other angels with flaming swords and chariots of fire from Heaven to redeem Africa. But the African, like the Celt, Saxon, Teuton and Jap, must possess himself of the storehouse of knowledge which mankind has accumulated during the past four thousand years. Then, and then only, will he be able to unlock the doors of modern progress, then, and then only, will he be able to guide himself through the labyrinth of modern problems.

If it took Immanuel Kant, the greatest metaphysician the world has produced, the Copernicus of modern thought, twenty-five years to critically survey the philosophical thinking of twenty-four centuries from Thales to Hume, before he could produce his famous "Critique of Pure Reason"; if it took William James over twenty years of general study and twelve years of special observation of psychological phenomena and facts before he could produce his "Principles of Psychology," the psychological masterpiece of modern times, no Ethiopian savant can expect to construct a new philosophy, a new theology and a new religion that will stand the test of time in a couple of years.

If it took 300 years to transform Manhattan Island into the world's center of modern commerce, with its skyscrapers, elevated roads, sub-

ways, suspension bridges and underground tubes connecting Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City; its Riverside Drive, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Cathedral of St. John the Divine and College of the City of New York, which city alone has seven architectural and engineering wonders that match and seven wonders that surpass the seven wonders of Antipater, the jungles, wilds and forests of Africa cannot be transformed into commercial marts of commerce, teeming with steam heated and electric lighted flats, humming factories, banks and mercantile houses in a day and generation. This is not meant to discourage the dusky sons of Ham, but to remind them that thought plus hard work alone lifts races and individuals.

The Negro can do just what other men have done and are doing. But before doing it he needs the same severe training and the same ripe experience that they have acquired. With this training and experience the sky is his limit.



# National Organization—1922.

NYC WORLD

OCTOBER 7, 1922

## MISREPRESENTING THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The World:

To right a grave injustice done the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its work of education and lessening of race friction in this country, permit me to call to the attention of your readers a brief extract from the report just issued by the Chicago committee which studied the conditions surrounding the race riot of July, 1919. The report adverts to the grave danger of wild rumor and unsupported tales in creating tension, and goes on to say:

A rumor given official sanction and carried into the files of the Department of Justice illustrates other possible dangers of this kind. This rumor concerned two prominent and highly accredited organizations for Negroes. Rumors connected them with "I. W. W. plots and plans to overthrow the Government." These reports were founded upon scarcely anything more than suspicion due to lack of information and acquaintance with the Negro group. The National Urban League, for example, an organization of responsible Negroes and whites with branches in thirty-one cities, was reported to have asked William D. Haywood, head of the I. W. W., to speak at its convention in Detroit. This report grew out of the misreading of the name of William Hayward, a United States District Attorney in New York, who is a member of the Executive Board and whose name appears on the stationery of the organization.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also a reputable organization of whites and Negroes, was reported to be "planning to flood the colored districts with I. W. W. literature." This was entirely false, but the reports went to the Department of Justice headquarters secretly and could not be corrected by the persons most affected.

As secrecy was not maintained by the Department of Justice and in some way this unfounded and false rumor was given currency with official sanction, I hope it will be possible in the interest of fair play to have this correction made.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.  
New York, Oct. 3.

## POSTAL ALLIANCE SHOWS INCREASE Good Showing Made By Colored Organization

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 20th (Associated Negro Press)—Denied membership in the regular organization of white railway postal clerks, nine years ago the colored men in this service formed the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Within these few years the membership has reached 700 and their assets approximately \$20,000. They pay excellent benefits which are comparatively the same as those extended by the white organization.

There are about 2000 colored men in the railway mail service and extra efforts are being made to get them all into this fraternity. At present only railway mail service employees are eligible to membership, but it is expected that the next biennial convention, which meets in Fort Worth, Texas, in July 1923, will provide for admission of all colored letter carriers, post office clerks, truck drivers and post office laborers, thereby, making possible a great serviceable organization of nearly 25,000 members.

The present officers are: President, A. L. Glenn, Atlanta; Vice President, H. H. Ateman, Jr., Memphis; Secretary, R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis; Treasurer, W. H. Reeves, Atlanta; Auditor, W. H. Bass, Little Rock. Their official organ—"The Postal Alliance," published monthly, is edited by Elmore Williams, St. Louis, Missouri.

So Declares Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis—The Whole World Looking at the U. N. I. A.—  
Enemies Can Make No Inroads Upon It—They Are Following a False Light

LEADERSHIP OF HON. MARCUS GARVEY HIGHLY PRAISED—A WORK THAT IS UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY OF WORLD—SURPASSES THE MAGNITUDE OF GREAT LEADERS OF THE PAST—SPEAKERS FLAY ENEMIES OF THE MOVEMENT

First Issue of the Daily Negro Times Appears—Announcement Meets With Great Applause—  
The Voice of the Negro to Be Heard Daily Through Its Columns

LIBERTY HALL, Sunday Night, Sept. 24.—"Those who think they can make inroads upon the Universal Negro Improvement Association to build up other associations are following an 'ignis fatuus'—are following a false light; they can do nothing." This cold, terse and trenchant statement made by Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis tonight in Liberty Hall reveals a truth that must be patent not only to the followers and sympathizers of the association, but even to its opponents, if they but have the courage to concede it; for day by day the organization takes on added momentum despite the relentless warfare that is being waged against it; its manhood principles and program are so pulsating the hearts and minds of Negroes throughout the world and stirring them to action, that the world looks aghast at the spectacle of an oppressed race rising in all its might and main and demanding those rights which by Divine decree belong to all mankind.

In the absence of the President, General, Hon. Marcus Garvey, who went on a visit to the Philadelphia Division, the meeting was presided over by Hon. G. E. Carter, his special assistant. A large audience packed the hall and intense interest and enthusiasm was manifested throughout, everyone listening with rapt attention to the messages of inspiration that fell from the lips of the various speakers.

Hon. R. L. Poston, secretary general, in a brief address made a resume of the material accomplishments of the association, which went to show that while the critics of the movement are talking, the Universal Negro Improvement Association was busily engaged in establishing industries that are improving the economic condition of the race. He made special reference to the presence of the first issue of the Negro Daily Times, published by the association, and in conclusion urged the support of all the industries conducted by the association, and also of the Negro Times, whose mission was to champion daily the cause of the Negro and that of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Hon. J. B. Yearwood, first assistant secretary general, made a strong plea for unity, and said that the day is coming when the Negro will learn to realize that no chain is weaker than its strongest link and that we must

like the British people, like the French people and like the American people, come together and strike the blow once and for all time for Negro freedom and African redemption that shall resound throughout the four corners of the world.

Hon. Vernal Williams delivered an address which was a deserving eulogy to the president general. The Hon. Marcus Garvey, he said, in undertaking the task of creating and leading the Universal Negro Improvement Association has undertaken a task and a work that is unparalleled in the history of the world. This task, he declared, surpassed in magnitude that of great leaders of the past, in that it was an attempt to first create a sentiment, and then to lead the Negro peoples of the world into a great government of their own.

Adverting to the statement made by the critics that they were not fighting the Universal Negro Improvement Association, but that they were fighting Marcus Garvey, Mr. Williams said, it was impossible to divorce the creator from the creature here; it is impossible for a man to attack the creator unless he attacks the thing that he has created; it is impossible to fight the man who is leading the movement

without attacking the movement and fighting the movement itself. The world knew, he added, that the man who created this movement embodies all that the movement will be in the future, and if you attack his policies



you are going to impede the movement from progressing and going to its logical permanent place in the history of the black peoples of the world. He pointed out the necessity for a strong Negro government that could command the respect of other nations when a member of the race was abused and mistreated.

Following are the speeches:

#### SIR R. L. POSTON SPEAKS

The first speaker was Sir Robert L. Poston, Secretary-General, who in his calm, deliberate manner, gave out some happy reflections on the practical achievements with which the Universal Negro Improvement Association was credited notwithstanding the warfare which was being waged against it by the critics. "Whilst they are busy," he said, "trying to destroy the work of this association, we, on the other hand, are operating the most successful chain of groceries in New York. Whilst they are going around seeking whom they may destroy, you can hear the buzz of our laundry. Whilst they are discussing the Black Star Line, you hear tonight an announcement that we are going to meet on Tuesday night, possibly, with the purpose of taking up the larger program of the Black Star Line. Whilst they are trying to fill the minds of the people with junk, our delegates are pleading in behalf of members of our race before the intellects of the world and they are pleading even for those senseless and foolish Negroes."

Continuing, he said that William Pickens, in an article he wrote recently in one of the newspapers, imagines that the League of Nations would grant Negroes some land in Africa, but that it was going to be fever-ridden land in a deserted part of Africa. "We are glad to know," the speaker said, "that Mr. Pickens had admitted the possibility of the delegation succeeding. But even if we failed to get land at this time we are going to open the way for other negotiations whereby we could get the good land at some time in the future. We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association believe in going the entire distance for that which is ours. We even believe that there is no remission of sin without the shedding of blood, and we are willing to follow the path to freedom that Patrick Henry trod, the path that Nathaniel Hale trod, the path other races have trod in American history—the name of Washington, the name of Lincoln, and the name of Roosevelt. The Germans read history with pride because they read of Bismarck, of Moltke. The Frenchmen read history with pride because they will find Napoleon, and if you go back to the Holy Land—to ancient Palestine—those who come

within the territorial limits of Palestine are proud of their land because they can go back and see that Palestine has produced a Moses, has produced a Jesus, and, after all, it is because of the great work of those individuals that make history grand and glorious to different peoples and different nations.

#### Africans Will Delight in Their History

The day will come when Africa and Africans at home and abroad will read history with pride; the day will come when black men the world over will read and delight in their history because they will read not only of great men and women of the past, like Frederick Douglass, like Banneker, like Phyllis Wheatley, like Harriet Tubman, like Sojourner Truth, like Booker T. Washington, but side by side with Toussaint L'Ouverture, side by side with the great men who fought with indefatigable determination to lead their people, they will see the brilliant star—a new era; a new day; they will see written upon the wall of the ages the great luminary, the great star of hope that lit the way for black men to follow; they will see the name of the man who created the Universal Negro Improvement Association; they will see the name of the man who brought forth the great Black Star Line Steamship Corporation that told the world that black men could excel in the world of navigation; they will see there the great luminary of Negro leadership, the great luminary of African redemption; they will see the name of him whom we call just plain Marcus Garvey. (Applause.)

#### A Subterfuge

Those who fight us say they are not fighting the Universal Negro Improvement Association; they are fighting Marcus Garvey; but at this stage of the historical development of the movement, it is impossible to divorce the creator from the creature; it is impossible for a man to attack the creator unless he attacks the thing that he has created. The inconsistency is just as great as to say that the artist is incapable and incompetent, and that he has no place in the hall of fame of great artists and then turn and say that the picture he painted is great. It is impossible to fight the man who is leading the movement without attacking the movement and fighting the movement itself. And there are men who would make you believe that when they attack Marcus Garvey they do not attack the Universal Negro Improvement Association; but the world knows that the man who created this movement, the visionary of this great movement embodies all that the movement will be in the future; and if you attack his policies you are going to impede the movement from progress-

ing, and going to its logical permanent place in the history of the black peoples of the world.

#### The Aims and Objects

We sometimes forget the ultimate aim and object of this movement. I feel that after the ultimate aim of this movement is African redemption, and I feel that the only purpose that the Universal Negro Improvement Association can serve in the interests of the black peoples of the world is to give them that which it first said it would give them—a government of their own. We can build all the institutions we would want in this country; we could build all the schools and colleges we want here; you can have all the grocery stores you want here and all the hotels, but all you build you are building on another man's territory. It is impossible to maintain the integrity of the thing unless it is backed up and protected by a government of your own. You all remember that famous word of Perry entering the harbor of Tokio. You remember how Perry went into Tokio the first time and told the Japanese he wanted to see the harbor, and the Japanese responded that "we will not permit foreigners to enter the harbor of Tokio." What did Perry say? Perry said: "Let me see your harbor or I will blow you up." The Japanese said we do not want our harbor blown up; we will have to let you in. And what happened?

The Emperor of Japan came down from his lofty seat and greeted this common, ordinary American admiral as though he was his equal. If Perry came back to America to lead the American naval forces; if Perry once more had the opportunity to go to Tokio, or if Sims or any other American admiral should go to Tokio, he would never employ the tactics that Perry employed. If it were possible to fold up our former President, Woodrow Wilson, and transform him into a great cannon ball and put him in the mouth of the greatest American gun and shoot him across the Pacific, we would take great care not to land him in Tokio. Why? Because the people and government of Japan have made the sort of progress that this association is asking Negroes to endeavor to make; because the government of Japan has built for herself an army and navy and has created for herself a flag that is powerful; she has built for herself great guns that can shoot as accurately as those that other nations have built. In other words, they have that which the world respects—the Universal Negro Improvement Association is attempting to formulate for the world.

#### No Obstacles Can Impede the Path

Therefore I say if we have in our

minds what the ultimate goal must be, then there can be no obstacles to impede or hinder our path. Remember when those three Italians were lynched down there in New Orleans how the government of Italy, after studying the situation for twenty-four hours, said to our government that "we demand so much for the lynching of these three Italians in the South," because, they said, the lynching struck at the heart of the integrity and the decency and the respectability and the dignity of the people and the government of Italy. And you remember how the Treasury Department dug down into its jeans and paid the price and ransom that was demanded.

Suppose that black men had a government of their own that could demand a ransom for every black man lynched? I daresay it would make it possible to "bust" Uncle Sam's treasury overnight, because it would be backed by governmental force.

#### "Garvey Must Go"—To Africa

Let me say this in conclusion, that we agree to a certain extent that Garvey and his followers must go. We must go and we will go to Africa. (Applause.)

#### Lady Davis Speaks

Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis was the last speaker, and said:

Whenever I look at the vast audience gathered here on Sunday nights I think of these lines that Lord Macaulay wrote:

"Why is the forum crowded?

What means this stir in Rome?"

And I think of the four and a half years' work in the heart of Harlem by His Excellency Marcus Garvey that has stirred not only the City of New York, not only the United States of America, the West Indies and Central and South America, but has stirred the governments of Europe and our own fatherland of Africa.

#### Stirred as Never Before

We are stirred as a race as we were never stirred before, and those who think they can make inroads upon the Universal Negro Improvement Association to build up any other association are following an ignis fatuus—are following a false light; they can do nothing; the underlying principles of this great organization are so magnetic that the whole world is looking at the Universal Negro Improvement Association. And, friends, as you scan the daily news and you read of what is going on in the Near East and how the European governments are so concerned about it because it means so much; it means that unless they can keep Constantinople the white race is doomed—doomed in the very near future and that the darker races of the world, of which we form so large a

part, are tired of the encroachment of the white race upon their territory; they are tired of being exploited and dominated by the white man in their own countries, and so there is that rising of our people and of the kindred peoples of the darker races that means not only the overthrow of the domination of the white man, but it means that the Negro, the Japanese, the Indians and all the rest of our brothers of Africa shall come into their own and shall do so righteously. And so the four and a half years of our work in this great city of New York, in which we have built up 900 divisions throughout the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America and Africa, is all tending towards this great goal of the redemption of our fatherland.

#### This Is the Time

This is the time that we need loyal members; this is the time that we need self-sacrificing Negroes who will stand by the Red, the Black and the Green, because the dawn is just over in the East. Events point to the fact that the race is neither to the swift nor to the strong, but to him who endureth to the end. (Applause.)



# National Organization-1922.

## Points of Difference

### Amongst The Various Types of Race Leaders

Inclination Of The Classes And The Masses Of Colored Americans As Evidenced By U. N. I. A., And N. A. A. C. P. Tolerant Leadership, The Demand.

St. Louis, Mo. By G. C. C.

A colored writer whose article appeared some time ago in the *Weekly* stated that there was more color prejudice amongst Negroes, and of a more rabid nature, than existed between the white and colored races of the United States. The article called forth a broadside of criticism from Negro editors and writers all over the country.

White people have built up the general idea that all colored folk are fundamentally alike. No more erroneous opinion could be held and when a colored man makes a statement of conditions existent in a particular class of colored people applicable to the masses and all the classes of the race, he is either poorly informed or playing to the white gallery.

If there are any two characteristics common to the majority of colored people regardless of class, state of development or political or social status, the two characteristics are a common, individual, economic jealousy and a general inclination to organize.

Individual jealousy coupled with the economy necessity for organizing are the direct causes for literally thousands of differing organizations of colored people. We have everything in secret organizations from the Masons to the G. L. double P. Q. Y. Z., whatever that may mean. We have everything in economic organizations from the National Negro Business League down to a fake oil well corporation. Then we have the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the African Blood Brotherhood, the Equal Rights League, the Garvey movement and various other but less important organizations and would-be organizations of a like nature.

U. N. I. A. and N. A. A. C. P.

The Garvey movement and the N. A. A. C. P., by point of membership, inhibition of program, and attention received from the general American public are the two most important organizations of Negroes in the world. An impersonal survey of the activities of the two organizations would require a large volume. A debate of the ethics of the two would find ardent advocates and bitter antagonists of each.

Intellectual Leaders

Class consciousness and class intolerance is as prevalent amongst colored as amongst other races of men. The black inhabitant of the gutter or back woods is as impatient of comparison with the black university graduate as is a white ignoramus. There is no common ground upon which ignorance and trained intelligence may meet.

The N. A. A. C. P. heads are mainly products of some of the best educational institutions in the world. Many of them are men and women of wide travel and ripe experience. In talking with or listening to most of them one gets, unconsciously, the atmosphere of the campus and the boarding school dormitory.

In spite of the undoubted high standard of its officials and their honesty, however, the N. A. A. C. P., has failed so far, to reach into the consciousness of the majority of the people to be benefitted by its work. Cold reason and perfect honesty have failed to impress the substrata of an emotional race. Logical speakers have not reached the mind of the mass with their clear cut phrasing and academic handling of subjects. The crisis is not much more appreciated by the dock worker and the cotton picker than is Browning or Charles Dickens. The intellectual's handling of a personal and irritating human problem has not "hit" amongst the laborers and the loafers and the colored small farmer and amongst us, as with all races, trained intelligences are in the minority.

#### "Ballyhoo"

North, South, East or West one runs into contempt for the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League amongst the graduates from high schools and colleges. Wherever one travels in the United States one runs into passionate loyalty to the Garvey movement amongst untrained members of the race.

The Garvey program of direct action has appealed to the class of colored people who have neither the ability nor inclination for analysis. High sounding titles, a circus system of ballyhoo, gold braid, parades, bands and emotional speeches have very decidedly "hit" with the less fortunate colored people and, remember, ignorance is in

the majority.

The future will have to condemn Marcus Garvey. Present day writers who are honest and informed of them must condemn most of his methods. There is no getting away from the fact, however, that the man has decidedly caught the attention of more people amongst the colored race than any other member of the race ever has before.

Martin Luther, Garibaldi, John Wesley, Danton and Robespierre, are a strong array of figures who have demonstrated the power of talk in tearing down or assailing what appeared to be invincible power. Although the case of the Garvey movement is not analogous to either the great church schisms nor the successful national rebellions of the past, no one yet can say that anything is impossible when large numbers of men make protests against an intolerable condition. Although on its face African redemption is tummy rot for colored people, it is still fundamentally true that every colored man, woman or child on earth has and feels a grievance against the white races and any movement which coordinates this feeling of grievance and gives it mass expression is a factor worthy of more thought than indifferent contempt. If a mob gathers to lynch a colored man and lynches a colored woman instead, it may have failed in its original intention but some lynching has been done just the same.

#### The Masses

Numbers rule and only pressure from the masses of colored people will accomplish what all the intelligence of all our leaders have failed to accomplish: co-ordinate effort on the part of differing types of able men for the general good.

Men who have spent their whole lives, practically, in an atmosphere of intellectuality may know what should be done in a question where the best interests of less intelligent men are concerned but it is improbable that those same intellectuals will know how the task is to be accomplished. At the same time a man who is the product of the back wash of civilization possessing only a polish of human experience coupled with native shrewdness may know how the interest of the majority of men may be held, but it is extremely improbable that he will know what to do with the interest once he has it.

Civilization was not built by college graduates alone. For every piece of epoch making artistry, for every great piece of literature, for every wonderful poem or song, great edifice or great engineering feat, more than brains alone was necessary.

Lacking other means our highly trained and natural intellect leadership must use the native ability and natural humanness of men who can and do think in the thoughts and speak in the language and feel with the emotions of the man in the street.

Untrained but capable leaders may build up huge organizations, be successful for a time, but without the directive ability and trained intelligence and stubborn honesty of our college and university men final failure is inevitable.

## National Nurses Association Held Its 15th Annual Session

Mrs. Adah Thoms-Smith of New York Reelected as President for Seventh Successive Term-- Next Meeting to be Held at Chicago

(Special to The New York Age).

Kansas City, Mo.—The fifteenth annual session of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Mrs. Adah B. Thoms Smith of New York City, president, was held here in the Paseo Y. W. C. A., August 15 to 18, with a diminished attendance by reason of the railroad strikes which are felt more through the West and Southwest than the East, and the inconvenient location of Kansas City. However, there was a goodly attendance and much interest was manifested by local citizens.

The local Nurses' Association of Kansas City, Mrs. Charlotte Hampton Brown, president, was hostess for the session and did everything possible to make the meeting memorable. The session was called to order at 10 o'clock on the opening day by the national president, Mrs. Thoms Smith, and nurses from Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Tennessee, Maryland, Oklahoma and Missouri answered the roll call.

An invitation from the National Medical Association, composed of colored physicians, dentists and pharmacists from all sections of the country, asking the nurses to meet in connection with that body in St. Louis in 1923, was brought by Dr. W. J. Thompkins, who came as a representative from the medical body, bearing also cordial and hearty greetings. The invitation was not accepted, the nurses deciding to hold the 1923 meeting at Chicago.

The afternoon session of the first day was featured by the annual address of the president, Mrs. Thoms-Smith, with addresses by Dr. M. D. Brooks and Mrs. Lillian G. Lewis, R. N., of Kansas City, Mo. Tuesday night, a public meeting was held at the Lincoln High School, when Mayor Frank Cromwell extended a welcome to the association, supplemented by welcome addresses from Mrs. W. T. Osborne for the citizens, and Mrs. Ida May Thomas, R. N., on behalf of the Kansas City Graduate Nurses Association. Dr. J. E. Perry, president of the National Medical Association, also spoke.

Interesting sessions were held Wednesday and Thursday, with a Social Hygiene session at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning and a clinic on modern methods in nursing Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at the Old General Hospital.

The election of officers occurred on Friday morning, preceding final adjournment, with the following result:

Mrs. Adah B. Thoms Smith, R. N., New York, president; Mrs. Charlotte Hampton Brown, R. N., Kansas City, 1st vice-president; Miss Willa Mack, R. N., Kansas City, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Carrie M. Broadfoot, R. N., Fayetteville, N. C., recording secretary; Miss Nellie Palmer, R. N., Cairo, Ill., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Voorhees, R. N., Philadelphia, treasurer.

Miss Petra Pinn, R. N., West Palm Beach, Fla., national organizer; Miss Carrie Sharp, R. N., Petersburg, Va., chairman membership committee; Miss Cason, R. N., Norfolk, Va., chairman way and means committee; Mrs. Millie Hale, R. N., Nashville, Tenn., chairman publicity committee, Miss A. Bullock, R. N., Chicago, chairman program committee; Mrs. Mollie Bennett, R. N., Nashville, chaplain; Mrs. Mackintosh, R. N., Kansas City, chairman printing committee; Mrs. Ellen W. Carter, R. N., Columbia, S. C., auditor. Executive committee: Miss Lula G. Warlick, R. N., Philadelphia; Mrs. L. S. Evans, R. N., Kansas City; Mrs. L. G. Lewis, R. N., St. Louis, Mo.

At the close of the sessions, Mrs. Thoms-Smith, reelected as president for her seventh term, was presented a set of solid silver teaspoons on which her monogram had been engraved, as a token of love from the nurses of the association. Accompanying the gift was a magnificent bouquet of tea rosebuds. The presentation was made by Mrs. Carrie M. Broadfoot of Fayetteville, N. C.

Friday evening the visiting nurses were entertained at a reception and dance at City Park, as guests of the Kansas City nurses and citizens.



## THE ELEMENT OF TIME

*The negro world 9/30/22*  
**T**HE Universal Negro Improvement Association has been in existence four years and a half. During that time it has belted the world with nearly a thousand divisions, has enrolled hundreds of thousands of members and has attracted the attention of the leaders of modern thought. It has made progress by leaps and bounds, and its success in mobilizing and organizing black folks everywhere has been miraculous.

When a member from Panama wrote the editor of The Negro World in the fall of 1919, "We people down our way regard your movement as a religion," he explained the contagious and infectious enthusiasm of the members and the crusading zeal by which they disseminated the good news. The U. N. I. A. gave to the scattered sons and daughters of Ethiopia a liberation of the spirit and an uplift of the soul. It told the ebony-hued son of Ham that he was created in the Divine image, the same as other men; that he was entitled, like the rest of mankind, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It aroused him from the sleep of centuries and told him that he could go out and carve out his destiny as his ancestors did centuries ago by the waters of the Nile, on the Isle of Meroc, and on the plains and plateaus of Ethiopia.

The doubting Thomases and the hypercritical cynics and pessimists in the race have complained because the vast and colossal industrial program was not put over in the short space of three years. Although some of these critics are college bred men, they seem to have read little outside of their text books.

If they had read more widely they would have learned that the Brooklyn bridge, the underground tube connecting Brooklyn and New York, and the New York subway were not constructed in a day. They would also have learned that wireless telegraphy, the aeroplane and the submarine were not perfected in the twinkling of an eye.

Thirteen years, four months and twenty-one days elapsed from the beginning of the construction on January 3, 1870, to the opening of the first Brooklyn bridge on May 24, 1883. And years elapsed before the \$25,094,577 expended in the construction was returned in profits. It took six years to construct the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the Hudson river. It took thirty-four years to construct and formally open the North tunnels under the Hudson river, from Jersey City to Morton street, New York.

Nearly ten years elapsed between the time when Tesla, the electrical wizard, spoke at the Yale Alumni dinner of the possibilities of electricity and wireless telegraphy and the time when Marconi flashed his message by wireless across the seas.

And it took nearly a quarter of a century from the discovery of the electric wave by Hertz to the flashing of Marconi's message.

The same might be said of the perfection of the submarine and the aeroplane and the laying of the Atlantic cable.

If three years was the limit of time extended to a bridge builder, engineer and inventor to put over his feat, ninety per cent of the inventions and engineering feats which have dazzled the imagination of mankind would have been nipped in the bud and died stillborn.

So, we say to the doubting Thomases and hypercritical cynics and pessimists who find fault with the U. N. I. A.: "Have patience, brethren."

## THE CHICAGO DEFENDER WILFULLY DISTORTS FACTS AND SUPPRESSES TRUTH ABOUT THE U. N. I. A.

*The negro world 9/30/22*  
**Runs Cartoons and Articles Based on Falsehoods, in  
Futile Attempt to Discredit the Organization**

By J. JACKSON TILFORD

The sinister and reactionary forces editing the Chicago Defender are trying to discredit the Universal Negro Improvement Association, comprising the masses of Negroes throughout the world, by publishing articles and running cartoons with the intent of prejudicing the minds of the people against an organization of Negroes that are employing hundreds of their race, creating and developing Negro enterprises, and organizing thousands of Negroes throughout the world, for their political, social, commercial, industrial and intellectual advancement. It becomes necessary and fair to the reading public to refute, through the Negro World, such insidious propaganda and slanderous assertions relating to the Universal Negro Improvement Association by the Chicago Defender in order that an unsuspecting public may not be hoodwinked and misguided by a town-tattler and slanderous sheet, defiling the liberty of the freedom of the press to try and discourage and offset an aspiring people in their efforts for security, progress and advancement, to satisfy their ultra selfishness and unpatriotic individualism.

**The Chicago Defender Does Not Defend, But Tries to destroy**

This Negro weekly that has wished itself on the masses as a defender of the Negro, has betrayed the trust that Negroes have bestowed upon the publication for years, and have come out openly through its columns opposing the greatest mass movement for Negro independence, commercial advancement, industrial welfare and self-reliance that the race has ever known; they have used the influence that was bestowed upon them by the loyalty and support of the mass of Negroes who they now try to destroy and ruin.

**The Bugaboo of the Chicago Defender**  
There are three things just now that ring terror in the heart of the

Chicago Defender.  
This publication, like all other commercial newspapers, gets its financial support from the advertising space that they are able to sell; you will notice in the Defender much advertising copy of beauty products, Zura Kink Out, Silky Hair Overnight, Hair Growers, Hair Straighteners, Skin Whiteners, and Stone White, and all these various products advertised for Negroes to buy, to try and change themselves from black to white, from kinky hair to straight hair, and try and cheat nature and lose their racial identity.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has spent thousands of dollars through their mass meetings throughout the world teaching Negroes to keep their racial identity, teaching Negroes that their swarthy complexions and kinky hair is just as sublime as the white man's complexion and straight hair.

The Defender realizes that this policy of the organization teaching Negroes to be Negroes will rob their advertising clients of buyers for their products, and through the process of eliminating white psychology from the Negro's head, as advocated by the organization, will decrease the sales of these advertised products and therefore cause them to lose many large contracts; when Negroes develop that racial pride that makes them proud of themselves and satisfied with nature's work, the sale of skin whiteners and allied products will cease, and this, to the Defender, is Terror Number One.

**THE NEGRO WORLD AND NEGRO DAILY TIMES ARE TERRORS NUMBER TWO AND THREE.**

The Chicago Defender realizes that with the constant and steady growth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the great additional membership that is piling up day after day it will be on'y a matter of a very short time when the Negro World will be the widest circulated Negro paper in the world; the Negro World, edited in two languages and brimful of constructive thought in every issue, and

representing the manhood and intelligence of the race, is destined to become the best advertising medium of any Negro paper now in existence, and it is the fear of meeting this competition that worries the Chicago Defender, and this is Terror Number Two.

The Negro Daily Times, carrying international news and getting international distribution and reaching all the large and important cities of the United States, will be difficult competition for the Chicago Defender, because when the Defender comes out, as a weekly, much of the news that the Defender will bring to the public will be stale and old and will be mighty hard to sell, because the daily appearance of the Negro Times will be giving the people news every day that the Defender will be trying to peddle from three to five days late.

And this is Terror Number Three.

The Chicago Defender, the world's greatest weekly, in its policy of distortion and suppression of news of interest to Negroes, has taken the same stand as hostile white papers and southern Negro-hating publications, by denying their loyal readers truth and news of the colossal effort being waged successfully by millions of Negroes under the banner of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the economic, political, social, commercial advancement and self-determination of a great people.



# National Organizations — 1922.

## CALL FOR THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, REV. M. A. N. SHAW, D. D., M. D., PRESIDENT

AT BOSTON, STATE OF SEN. LODGE, HOME OF ABOLITION  
JULY 4 TO 8

TO THE BRANCHES OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, AFFILIATED  
ORGANIZATIONS AND EVERY COLORED AMERICAN CITIZEN:—

The time is at hand for the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League which convenes in Boston, Mass., July 4 to 8 inclusive, at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Shawmut Avenue and Madison Street.

Because of the serious conditions affecting the welfare of our Race calling for conference and action by the best minds and most unselfish men and women among us, I am urging that every state, county, city, town and village send delegates to this Convention to be held in the City of Sumner, Garrison, Phillips and Andrew, home of abolitionists, city of the Cradle of Liberty, and the only absolutely free state of the Union in which our Race gave the first martyr to the establishment of a free nation; from which Robert Gould Shaw led his gallant Colored troops up the Heights of Fort Wagner; in the city where the rights of all Citizens regardless of Race color or previous condition of servitude are safeguarded by Laws which are enforced and a man is 'a man for a' that' in the home of Sen. Lodge, majority leader of the U. S. Senate while the anti-lynching bill is on.

If you have no Local Branch of the National Equal Rights League in your midst organize one, or an Equal Rights Committee at once and elect delegates to meet with us. Every Church, every Woman's Club, every Civic or Fraternal Organization is urged to send as delegates the best representatives in your midst to co-operate with this Race Organization, whose untiring efforts, initiative and unparalleled importuning resurrected the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill from its grave in the Sub-Committee to which it was consigned, to become a living issue before the United States Senate at the present time. Come to a National Race Convention on the Dyer Bill in the State of the Senate Leader.

We want only earnest, self-sacrificing men and women to take action on:

FIRST: The partially completed Legislation by Congress making lynching a Federal Crime.

SECOND: The completion of the work begun by the league in opposition to the Ku Klux Klan whose avowed purpose is vindictive punishment instead of the penalties provided by Law.

THIRD: To encourage the establishment of business enterprises among our people in all sections to the end that there may be greater union of the various trades and the consequent provision of more employment for our people.

FOURTH: To plan for Legislation which will protect us in the enjoyment of property lawfully acquired and to encourage land-ownership.

FIFTH: To abolish Peonage and all forms of Labor Contracts which carry Prison Penalties.

SIXTH: To co-operate with all forces tending to reduce illiteracy, promote the moral welfare and better conduct on the part of our people from the South, some of whom are turning their new found liberty into license.

SEVENTH: To abolish color line discrimination in organizations pledged to collective bargaining.

EIGHTH: To urge closer affiliation to organizations representing capital and labor and aid in promoting industrial peace.

NINTH: To establish an effective and National Bureau which shall co-operate with lawful authorities in the maintenance of all our Constitutional rights.

TENTH: Insistent opposition to color segregation established or permitted by the Government.

Respeaking for our Race the earnest, self-sacrificing service of representatives from all sections of our common country in wiping out all proscription and public restrictions based on color and invoking Divine Guidance for the plans and work of our Convention, and promising the delegates from distant parts a most pleasant and interesting week in the hub of the nation, with its unique abolitionist landmarks, I issue this "Call to Duty" for the time and place stated above.

Finally I appeal to every Colored Community to hold a general Equal Rights Mass Meeting between June 17, Peter Salem Day, when a black man shot the English general, and July 4th, when the Colonies declared all men to be born free and equal, for the purpose of electing delegates. ON TO BOSTON.

Railroad rates to Boston are reduced for the convention of the National Educational Association. All educational delegates are invited to be delegates to the Equal Rights Convention and are asked to send their names in advance to Secretary W. M. Trotter, 34 Cornhill, Boston. Automobile trips to Harvard University and Abolitionist Landmarks. Afternoon sessions devoted to entertaining the delegates.

M. A. N. SHAW, President National Equal Rights League

89 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.  
June 10, 1922.

### PRESIDENT OF NEGRO BAR ASSOCIATION ISSUES CALL

To the Members of the Bar:

Pursuant to adjournment the National Negro Bar Association is called to meet in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, August 16, 1922.

All lawyers in good standing with their local bar and admitted to practice before the highest courts of their state are eligible for membership and are invited to attend.

The Negro lawyer occupies a higher place in the political and civic life of the race group today than ever before, and, as a consequence, more is expected of him. It is imperative that the members of the profession should come together and discuss questions peculiarly affecting their interests in its relation to the race, as well as devise plans for general advancement, all of which can best be done by taking counsel together.

We are expecting a record breaking attendance at this session and we urge that you be present.

Fraternally yours,

PERRY HOWARD, President,  
Department of Justice, Wash. D. C.  
EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

### TO HOLD 15TH SESSION

(Special to The New York Age)  
Boston, Mass.—The 15th annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, president; Wm. Monroe Trotter, secretary, will be held here July 4-8 and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has been invited to address the Friday night session at Faneuil Hall.

Others invited to speak are Rev. F. A. Cullen, New York; Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, New York Attorney Wm. H. Lewis, Boston; Moorefield Story, president, and James Weldon Johnson, secretary, of the N. A. A. C. P.

Arrangements are being perfected for the meeting by a committee of which Rev. W. D. McLac is chairman and Attorney A. G. Woffl is secretary.

### ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY OF 15TH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE

*Pittsburgh Courier* 7-21-22  
146 years ago there was proclaimed the freedom of a nation, wrought by a movement born in Boston and cradled in Faneuil Hall. 60 years ago there was proclaimed the freedom of a race of that nation, gained by a movement born in Boston and cradled in the same hall. Now in the year 1922 we of the minority race have assembled in national convention in this city, home of the abolition of slavery for a nation, home of the abolition of slavery of a race, assembled to call for that inalienable right of liberty and life vouchsafed at this nation's birth, reasserted by the blood of millions slain in Civil War.

ON THIS 7TH DAY OF JULY, 1922, FROM JOINT CRADLE OF THE LIBERTY OF THE NATION AND OF THE RACE WITHIN NATION, WE MAKE DEMAND UPON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT US IN OUR LIVES, BY PASSAGE BY CONGRESS AT THIS VERY SESSION OF THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

In the Home of the Freedom of our Colored American race we ask of our fellow-Americans and of the Government of the U. S. A.:

FIRST—The Right of Life.

SECOND—The Right of Suffrage;

THIRD—The Right of Public Travel;

FOURTH—The Right of Public Service;

FIFTH—The Right of Work;

SIXTH—The Right of sameness of Public Privilege With all Other Citizens Which alone is "Equality of Rights."

These rights, declared inalienable by the fathers whose pictured lips on the sacred words of Faneuil Hall call for their enforcement, we ask in the name of patriotism, of the Constitution of the Abolitionists and of the black Americans who have given their lives in their country's defense from Boston Massacre to Battle of Metz.

Oh, God! Think of there being need of anti-lynching parade 60 years after our soldiers marched by our State House to save the Union. How long, O Lord, how much longer?

## Garvey Holds Court; A Gorgeous Function

Bestows "Distinguished" Titles  
Upon Selected List of Knowns  
and Unknowns

## Kneel Before Throne

*New York Age* 8-19-22  
Candidates For Knighthood Were Compelled to Make Humble Obeisance Before His Majesty, President Garvey

(By LUCIEN H. WHITE).



Whether or not the third annual international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now in session at Liberty Hall, West 138th street, the organization's New York headquarters, has as yet perfected any tangible action for the betterment of the race, certain it is that His Excellency, Honorable Marcus Garvey, President General, and Provisional President of Africa, appealed to the vanity of divers individuals of both American and foreign lineage, when he persuaded the other excellency, Honorable Gabriel Johnson, High Potentate and Mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, to hold the Potentate's second annual Court Reception and bestow the accolade upon a chosen and select list of "distinguished" citizens.

This function was held on Thursday night, August 10, and Liberty Hall was specially arranged and decorated for the occasion. All the trappings and finery associated with one's idea of a throne room were in evidence, and the gorgeous color scheme put even the peacock's glittering rear appendage in the same class with a snuffed candle. His Excellency's display of panoplic splendor on the opening day in the stupendous street parade was not a marker to the imperial and eye-blinding color scheme of the court robes worn by him at this splendiferous affair.

#### Georgious Displays.

As was only fitting, other officials of the High Potentate's court were less striking and less gorgeous in their apparel, but only a little less. Announcements of the impending ceremony stated distinctly and definitely that formal evening dress for both men and women would be absolutely required. It was no modification of this requirement that an *addenda* explained that "its equivalent" (that is, the equivalent of form dress) would be satisfactory. There were many strictly conforming to Dame Fashion's decree as to what is to be worn for formal evening occasions, but it was the "equivalent" clause which added variety to the evening.

For, judging by the costumes in evidence, imagination had run riot when those of the guest so inclined endeavored to use to the fullest degree the scope permitted by the concession allowed in the phrase, "its equivalent." The result was that every imaginable sort of uniform was in evidence, for the most hypercritical could not deny that a uniform is *sine qua non* as an "equivalent" for formal evening dress on any occasion. The result was that Liberty Hall on Thursday evening presented the appearance of a mammoth kaleidoscope in which all the colors of the spectrum appeared to be combined, with red, black and green, the U. N. I. A. official colors, as the foundation.

#### Throngs Attend Ceremonies.

The throng of attendants at the court ceremonies filled the vast amphitheatre to its utmost capacity and every orifice in the walls was a mass of peering humanity. Preceding the conferring of honors, an elaborate program was carried out. The Black Star Line band played cacophonously; Miss Ethel Ough-

ton Clarke, coloratura soprano, Thomas R. Hall, basso, and Mme. Marie Barrier Houston, soprano, sang, with Miss Revella Hughes at the piano; upon the entrance of His Excellency, Honorable Marcus Garvey, President General and Provisional President of Africa, the band played the national anthem of Africa, evidently an original composition; then when His Excellency, whose imperial garb was topped by a towering red plume, had ascended the kingly dois, these followed a procession of his subjects passing in review, led by the Chaplain General and other officials.

Following the procession came an inspection of the African Guard, and the women of the Black Cross Nurses and Motor Corps groups. Deputies and a number of the delegates, men and women, were presented to His Excellency, and each one was required to kneel in humble submission at the foot of the throne.

The individuals chosen for special high honors were announced as having been recommended by His Excellency, the Provisional President of Africa. The honors dispensed included investiture of the "Duke of Uganda," "Duke of the Niger," "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile," and "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia." The subjects honored were named by the Honorable F. Wilcom Ellegor, High Commissioner, and brought, under proper escort, to the foot of the throne, where each kneeled and received his accolade from the sword wielded by His Excellency, Provisional President Garvey.

#### Those Who Were Honored.

The list of those raised to "dukedoms" and to "knighthood," as announced by High Commissioner Ellegor, included the following names:

"Sir" John E. Bruce of New York, Knight Commander, Order of the Nile, upon whom was conferred the title, dignities and emoluments appertaining to "Hsi Grace, the Duke of Uganda."

The Rt. Rev. William H. Heard of Philadelphia, bishop of the A. M. E. Church, similarly invested as "His Grace, the Duke of the Nile."

"Sir" Leroy N. Bundy of Cleveland, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., made "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile."

"Sir" John Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond,

Va., made "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile."

"Sir" Andrew Stevens of Philadelphia, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, made "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile."

"Sir" James O'Meally of Kingston, Jamaica, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" Isaiah Morter of Belize, British Honduras, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" Robert L. Poston of New York City, made "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile."

"Sir" James G. Young of Jamaica, British West Indies, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" Caseley Hayford of Sekondi, Gold Coast, Africa, made "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile."

"Sir" George C. Reneau of Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, Central America, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

"Sir" Clifford A. Bourne of Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, Central America, made "Knight Commander, Distinguished Service, Order of Ethiopia."

## ASK AGE TO RETRACT STORY

New York Amsterdam News

8-23-22

Dr. Emmett J. Scott Calls Upon Editor to Repudiate Article Carrying His Name as Receiving Decoration From Garvey Organization.

To the Editor of the New York Age, New York City.

I call upon you to deny, repudiate and contradict in same prominent manner as is published the wholly false, misleading and de-risive article in your issue of Saturday, August 19th, stating that I along with others at Mr. Garvey's recent convention was "brought under proper escort to the foot of the throne, where each kneeled and received his accolade from the sword wielded by his excellency, Provisional President Marcus Garvey."

I was not present at any meeting held by Mr. Garvey.

I did not kneel.

I received no decoration.

No such affair took place so far as I am concerned and your staff

representative, Mr. White, must have known that no such "knight-hood" was conferred upon me if he were present at the exercises he sought to describe.

What the motive of this misrepresentation is, I do not at this moment undertake to characterize. I only know that a false and misleading story has been chronicled so far as I am personally concerned. Mr. Garvey was informed by me in response to his letter that I would not be present at his exercises to receive one of his titles or decorations, and I was not present, as I advised him I would not be.

(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT.

Howard University,

Washington, D. C.,

Aug 18th.

## COLORED RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS HAVE A NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF 700 MEMBERS

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—Denied membership in the regular organization of white railway postal clerks nine years ago, the colored men in this service formed the National Alliance of Postal Employees. Within these few years the membership has reached 700 and the assets approximately \$20,000. They pay excellent benefits, which, comparatively, are the same as those extended by the white organization.

Through the organization grievances of members are investigated and taken up directly with the Post Office Department. Besides paying for injuries and death, they are striving to better their general condition and act as a unit when occasion demands. Recently the membership was encouraged by the statement of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General that colored clerks would be given a square deal.

There are about 2,000 colored men in the railway mail service, and extra efforts are being made to get them all into this fraternity. At present only railway mail service employes are eligible to membership, but it is expected that the next biennial convention, which meets in Fort Worth, Texas, in July, 1923, will provide for admission of all colored letter carriers, post office clerks, truck drivers and post office laborers, thereby making possible a great serviceable organization of nearly 25,000 members.

The present officers are: President, A. L. Glenn, Atlanta; vice-president, H. H. Ateman, Jr., Memphis; secretary, R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis; treasurer, W. H. Reeves, Atlanta; auditor, W. H. Bass, Little Rock. Their official organ, the Postal Alliance, published monthly, is edited by Elmore Williams, St. Louis, Mo.

## American Negro Academy Meets in Annual Session

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Negro Academy came to a close on Thursday night with an address on "Race in Culture," by Prof. Robert T. Kerlin until recently head of the Department of English at the Virginia Military Institute.

Prof. Kerlin discussed the subject from a scientific standpoint and showed that culture did not follow race lines but was rather a product of opportunity and environment.

The remainder of the program included papers by Dr. J. J. France of Portsmouth, Va.; T. Montgomery Gregory of this city; and the president, Arthur A. Schomburg of New York.

Prof. Kerlin and the out-of-town members of the Academy were the guests of the home members at a luncheon at the Mu-So-Lit Club, on Thursday afternoon.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Arthur A. Schomburg of New York, president; J. R. Clifford of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Chas. D. Martin of New York, L. Z. Johnson of Washington and J. E. Bruce of New York, vice-presidents; T. M. Dent recording secretary; L. M. Hershaw, treasurer; John W. Cromwell, Sr., Jos. J. France, Alain Le Roy Locke, F. H. M. Murray and Walter H. Brooks, executive committee; Robert A. Pelham, corresponding secretary; T. Montgomery Gregory, librarian. All the persons named after the vice-presidents, are local men except Dr. France, who is from Portsmouth, Va.

The Place and time of the next meeting was left to the executive committee.



National Organization - 1922.

## GARVEY PUBLICATION BARRED FROM NIGERIA

Pittsburgh Courier 9/22/22

NEW YORK, Sept. 22. - Marcus Garvey's weekly paper has been banned in Nigeria, West Africa, and precautions have been taken by the Government there to stop propaganda of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, according to a letter from Abdur-Rhaman, received here by Duse Mohamed Ali, who is associated with the Garvey publications.

Owing to Garveyites belonging principally to the Christian religion, the writer is skeptical of the association's efforts to redeem Africa. He writes in part:

"I feel confident in saying that no propaganda of Mr. Garvey's, how vigorous it may be, can have permanent hold in West Africa if divorced from Mohammedanism. Perhaps if a religious census of the natives of Africa were taken it would give about 75 per cent. for the faith of Islam, and I feel sure that with the next two or three decades this percentage will have increased immensely.

"Here in Northern Nigeria no propaganda can be successful unless carried on by one of the Islamic faith. Even then it would be difficult unless he settles down in this country.

"The Government has banned the Negro World from entering into Nigeria. For the past three months I have received or seen no copy of the paper in the hands of those whom I know are subscribers. This gives you an idea of the precautions that are being taken to stop the U. N. I. A. propaganda."

Abdur-Rhaman writes from Chafe Sokoto Province.

## THE EDITOR WRITES ON SALARIES

The editor of The New York Age is in receipt of an interesting and illuminating letter, signed by L. A. Johnson, who gives his address as 285 1-2 West 114th street, New York City, in which he creates at length what he denominates as the "wasteful policy" of President General Garvey of the Universal Improvement Association. He describes himself as "a former member of the U. N. I. A."

Mr. Johnson comments specially on an editorial appearing in The Age of September 9 on "Unearned Salaries," and he says that the article underestimated the salary budget of the Hon. Mr. Garvey. This is partly explained

by the Hon Mr. Garvey. This is partly explained by the fact that the editorial in question enumerated only a part of the official roster of the organization, including among those omitted two delegates to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, whose salaries according to Mr. Johnson's list, are put at \$12,500 per year, the highest individual salaries paid to any officer, it appears.

Mr. Johnson's letter is as follows:

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

In your editorial of the Age under date of September 8, under caption, "Unearned Salaries," you underestimate the salary budget of the Hon. Mr. Garvey. Being a former member of the U. N. I. A., I'm in position to speak with certainty as to these wasteful policies.

The salary list of high executives should really stand as follows:

The Potentate, \$12,000; President General, \$10,000; Supreme Deputy, \$6,000; First Assistant President General, \$7,500; 2nd Assistant President General, \$4,000; 3rd Assistant President General, \$4,000; 4th Assistant General, \$4,000; Council General (to be supplied) \$6,000; Assistant Council General \$3,500; 1st Delegate to League, \$12,500; 2nd Delegate to League \$12,500; Secretary General \$3,000; 1st Assistant Secretary General, \$3,250; 2nd Assistant Secretary General, \$2,500; High Chancellor, \$4,000; Auditor General \$4,000; International Organizer, \$4,000; Minister of U. A. Leg. \$3,500; Minister of Industry, \$3,000; High Commissioner General, \$6,000; total \$110,250.

Many of these high executives have private secretaries paid by the people.

The Hon Mr. Garvey is not by any means equal to the task he assumes. He has no knowledge of the economic fitness of things; over estimates the value of propaganda; tries to fool the public concerning the numerical strength of his organization by claiming 5,000,000 members when their books at headquarters show an awful shrinkage to less than 100,000 paid up, and they are quitting every day (not in New York but out in the country).

Hon Mr. Garvey is a great organizer and if the race was allowed to run it, it could be made a great organization. But with the nonsensical dreams of this wild man, who will do anything for notoriety from wasting \$12,500 each on a group of delegates to carry a petition to the League of Nations (which of course will be thrown in the trash basket before they get out of the door) to \$10,000 on a press for a daily paper which will be an impossibility, because the same thing that is gradually killing "The Negro World" will kill Mr. Garvey's daily paper. That is, there will be nothing in it but Garvey, Garvey, Garvey. The world wants

news and there'll be no news in it. It will begin with Garvey and end with Garvey.

It will simply be a few more wasted thousands of the people's money. But why should he worry? Barnum assures him that one is born every minute.

The movement is rapidly caving on the inside and hence unless a few able men with common sense set up a similar movement the final crash is just over the hill.

This time last year, I was a most enthusiastic member and I still believe that a powerful Negro state somewhere in the World will be the final and ultimate solution of our problems. But as I see its Garvey's own affair from bottom to top and the race is not allowed to exercise its will in any important way or at any time, I quit and hundreds of my friends quit and hundreds more are quitting every day.

Yours,

L. A. JOHNSON,  
255 1-2 W. 114th St.

A lover of the race.

NYC FOURTH ESTATE

SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

PROMISED NEGRO DAILY FAILS  
TO START

Press difficulties are blamed for the non-appearance of the New York Daily Negro Times which is to be an organ to counteract plots against Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, according to information given at the newspaper office to THE FOURTH ESTATE.

Marcus Garvey.

# \$6,000 Salary Not Enough For Dr. Bundy

## Man Who Figured in East St. Louis Riot Said He Could Not Live on \$500 a Month

## Garvey's First Asst.

### U. N. I. A. Members Bring About Adjustment of Salaries which Results In Reduction of \$31,750 Per Annum

*New York Age 9/23/22*  
The question of salaries to be paid both elected and appointed officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Marcus Garvey organization, operating the African Communities' League, the Negro Factories Corporation, the Black Star Steamship Line, and a number of other subsidiary organizations, was one of the matters considered at the recent annual international gathering of members of the U. N. I. A.

Recent publications disclosed the fact and gave to the President-General the that officers of that organization were privilege of naming his cabinet, the body probably the best paid group of Negro simply exercising the right to confirm officials in the service of any of the or reject any nominations considered unsuitable. It was brought out that while High Potentate Gabriel O. Johnson, with a salary of \$12,000 per salary budget came up for consideration annuum, was the highest paid individual it was found that members of the body holding a single office, the salary honors had some decided opinions in the matter. were really with Marcus Garvey himself. The salary list for the past year had self, since as President General of the totalled approximately \$143,000 and it U. N. I. A. he was paid \$10,000 per was evident that the members did not year, with an additional salary of \$11,000 yearly as Provisional President of see where the body was getting its money's worth in service from these Africa. There was an additional salary highly paid officials. Garvey himself of \$100 weekly paid to Garvey as head was dissatisfied, denominating some of the officers as being worth much less than they were receiving in the way of line ceased active operation. salary.

### Constitution as Changed.

Changes in the U. N. I. A. constitution, brought about upon recommendation of Mr. Garvey at this last session, took from the body the naming of members of the high executive council by election, save in some half-dozen cases,

So there was an attempt made by the body toward bringing about a revision of the salary budget. It was partly successful, judging from the chronicle of the sessions as published in the Negro

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World, official organ of the organization. A considerable reduction was announced as a result of this action. The total salary budget for 1922-23 approximated some \$110,250, instead of \$143,000, as for 1921-22, a reduction of \$31,750.

This reduction was not affected without considerable discussion. Any number of proposals were made and rejected before a decision was reached as to amounts to be paid the various officers. One of the officers, Minister of Legions Gaines, declared in regard to the proposal that his salary be placed at \$3,000, that if he was only worth \$3,000 a year, none of the other officers were worth more than that. He was finally given \$500 more.

#### Bundy Made Objection.

The main contention, however, was precipitated by Dr. Leroy C. Bundy of Cleveland, formerly of East St. Louis, who had been elected First Assistant President General, after being nominated and supported for that office by the President General, Marcus Garvey, in person. It was suggested that the salary attaching to this office be placed at \$6,000 per year, and the convention agreed. This action was taken on the evening of Wednesday, August 30. But on the next morning Dr. Bundy was presiding and he took opportunity to differ with this action of the body.

He told the convention flatfootedly that he was worth more than \$6,000, that he did not intend to accept that salary, and that he was willing to have the matter discussed in the presence of Garvey, who was absent at the time because of a pressing engagement in court. Later, when the President General came in, the matter was reopened for discussion. It was asserted by Dr. Bundy that \$6,000 was inadequate for his living demands. This was supported by a number of the delegates and by Chairman Garvey. Then a number of the executive officers announced a willingness to submit to a reduction of their salaries, thus permitting an increase to be given Bundy without enlarging the proposed budget.

Following a conference held by the executive council, it was announced that the council had "adjusted the matter to the satisfaction of Dr. Bundy without increasing the salary budget sanctioned by the convention." Following the settlement of this important question, the officers, both elected and appointed, were duly inducted into office. The occasion was resplendent with glittering colors and flowing robes. All the auxiliaries—Legionnaires, Motor Corps, Black Cross Nurses, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, the Black Star Band, under direction of William Isles—were present garbed in their respective uniforms, and formed a striking background for the robes of office in which the executive officers were attired.

#### Officers Take Oath.

The swearing-in ceremony was conducted by Chaplain General J. R. L. Diggs of Baltimore. The oath of office, which each one had to repeat, was as follows:

"I solemnly swear and pledge before Almighty God and this convention here assembled that I will, to the best of my ability and with true devotion, serve the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Negro peoples of the world. The interests of this association shall in all my public duties come first to me, and should I fail this cause, may the Almighty Architect fail me in the cause of life. Being in full possession of my senses and knowing full well the penalty of treachery, disloyalty and deceit, I sign my name to this, my oath. And may the Lord have mercy on my soul."

The roster of officers, in the order in which they subscribed to the oath and were inducted into office, is as follows:

Marcus Garvey, President General and Administrator; Leroy N. Bundy, First Assistant President - General; Rudolph Smith, Third Assistant President-General; Henrietta Vinton Davis, Fourth Assistant President-General; Robert L. Poston, Secretary-General; Clifford S. Bourne, High Chancellor; F. A. Toote, International Organizer; Elie Garcia, Auditor General; V. J. Williams, Assistant Consul General; John W. Fowler, Minister of Labor and Industry; Captain E. L. Gaines, Minister of Legions; J. B. Yeargood, First Assistant Secretary-General; Thomas W. Anderson, Second Assistant Secretary General.

#### Poston's Significant Address.

A significant utterance was that made by one of the retiring officers, U. S. Poston, former Minister of Labor and Industry. Called upon by the President-General to address the meeting, after the installation exercises had been concluded, Mr. Poston expressed keen regret at being deposed. He said it was necessary, however, as he was not in harmony with the administration. With him, he said, it was a case of "Get in line or get out." Then he turned to President-General Garvey and spoke the following striking sentences, as reported by the *Negro World*:

"My world of advice to you, sir, is this: 'In your mad rush to serve your race, in your mad rush to serve humanity, pause long enough to study yourself introspectively.'"

Then with a sweep of the arm, indicating the executive officers, he continued: "In your work you must not gainsay history and the lessons it teaches. The mighty Napoleon in his ambition to serve his people achieved wonders. He conquered empire after empire for France, but when he met stern opposition of the Duke

of Wellington and when his purposes were defeated at Waterloo and when he was cast into solitary confinement in the little island of the Mediterranean and when he soberly reflected, he said, in substance, these words: 'Had my council properly advised me, had they opposed me at times, France would have ruled supreme.'"

On the call of the President-General, three cheers were given for the retiring officers and three more for the new council.

#### Revised Salary List.

The revised salary list, following the action of the executive council in adjusting Dr. Bundy's salary, has not heretofore been published. The *Negro World* published the list first agreed upon, but failed to name the figures after action had been taken on the First Assistant President General's salary. THE AGE has been furnished, from what is believed to be a reliable and authentic source, figures which purport to represent the present salary list of members of the executive council of the U. N. I. A. This list does not include the salary of Garvey as Provisional President of Africa, and it does not appear that this office was filled at the last session. A careful reading of the proceedings does not show any mention of this position.

According to THE AGE's information, the salary list for 1922-23 is as follows:

High Potentate, \$12,000; President General and Administrator, \$10,000; Supreme Deputy, \$6,000; First Assistant President-General, 7,500; Second Assistant President General, \$4,000; Third Assistant President-General, \$4,000; Fourth Assistant President General, \$4,000; Counsel General (to be supplied), \$6,000; Assistant Counsel General, \$3,500; First Delegate to League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, \$12,500; Second Delegate, \$12,500; Secretary General, \$3,600; First Assistant Secretary General, \$3,250; Second Assistant Secretary General, \$2,500; High Chancellor, \$4,000; Auditor General, \$4,000; International Organizer, \$4,000; Minister of U. A. Legions, \$3,500; Minister of Industry, \$3,000; High Commissioner General, \$6,000; total, \$110,250.

This does not include any of the salaries paid to members of the administrative staff, or to any of the clerical forces employed in the various industrial activities of the various subsidiary organizations.

#### Haiti's Delegate in League of Nations

Geneva, Sept. 8 (Associated Press).—Reports presented by the council of the League of Nations on reduction of armaments to the third assembly, show that in more than a score of countries restriction of military outlay has begun.

Great Britain reported a reduction of 55 per cent. in naval tonnage, France 36

per cent., Italy 49 per cent. and Japan 59 per cent.

In land armaments France reported a reduction of 200,000 men under arms, and shortening of the term of military service by one-half. Sweden also reported the cutting of her military service in two. Italy reduced the period of service and suppressed eighty-eight battalions of infantry. Poland reduced her army from a million to about 260,000. Japan made reductions but failed to give the figures, while Switzerland reduced from 70 per cent. to 55 per cent. the proportion of her men eligible for military service.

Haiti's delegate, Bellegarde, demanded an investigation of a punitive expedition sent by the South African Government against the natives of Southwest Africa, for which South Africa has the mandate. He asked if women and children could be slaughtered by airplanes, bombs and machine guns operated by mandatories under the authority of the League of Nations.

His speech was based on the charge that the South African authorities sent 350 men against some Hottentots, who had resisted the payment of heavy taxes on dogs. As dogs are essential to the Hottentots, who are engaged in sheep raising, the natives were declared to have been obliged to sell their stock to pay the tax. According to an official report received by the League of Nations, the punitive expedition killed forty-nine natives, several of whom were women or children.

#### Negro Delegation and Africa.

New York, August 11. Marcus Garvey, Africa's Provisional President, self-declared, at the third annual International Congress of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is meeting this month in New York, has seen the folly of his ways. Instead of rhodomontade, as last August and August, 1920, preaching a fiery crusade to drive Europeans from Africa, leaving the Continent for the Africans, it has been decided to try methods of peaceful persuasion.

The Congress has appointed a delegation consisting of a West African (Mr. G. E. Mark) and American Negroes from Baltimore, Columbus, Philadelphia, Newark, and San Francisco, which will sail immediately for Europe to ask the League of Nations to reward Negroes for their part in the war by giving them either a slice of South Africa or one of the ex-German colonies.

Officers of the U.N.I.A. who had criticised Garvey's business administration and said that the organization ought to have a business manager who knew business were impeached.

There was a very noisy assembly in the Suffin Inn Music Hall last Sunday afternoon, when Dr. William Pickens, field organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, addressed an Anti-Garvey meeting at which there were 2,000 persons present, many of whom were Garveyites. Dr. Pickens said he had been threatened and that he had been told "Garvey always carries out his threats." He continued, amid laughter, "Garvey has become embittered toward me because I recently refused to be a Duke of the Nile or something of that sort."

There have been counter-attacks by Garvey. It has been suggested by him that the Black Star Line be continued, and that a chain of grocery stores be opened by Negroes in every city in the States. Publication of his new daily paper, "The Daily Negro Times," is also announced.